

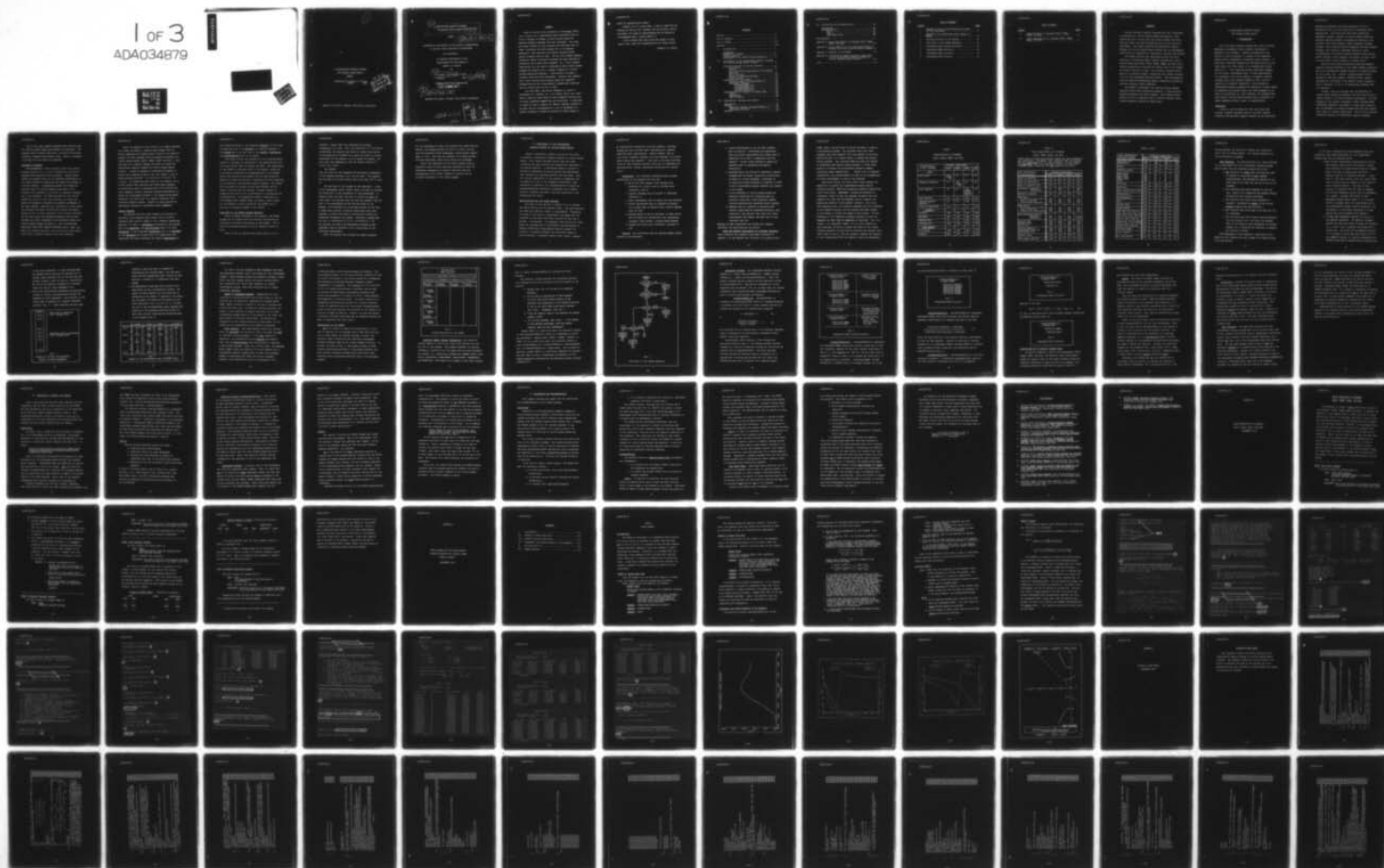
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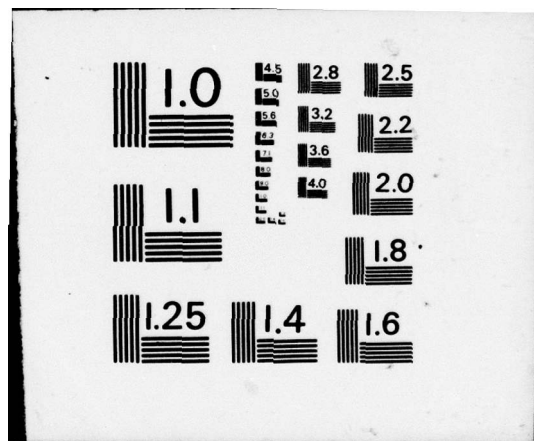
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A CONSOLIDATED COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR CONTROL SYSTEM DESIGN (CCPC--ETC(U)
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A CONSOLIDATED COMPUTER PROGRAM
FOR CONTROL SYSTEM DESIGN
THESIS

GE/EE/76D-38 Frederic L. O'Brien
Captain USAF



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A CONSOLIDATED COMPUTER PROGRAM
FOR CONTROL SYSTEM DESIGN (CCPCSD).

THESIS

9 Master's thesis

Presented to the Faculty of the School of Engineering
of the Air Force Institute of Technology

Air University

in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Science

by

10
Frederic L. O'Brien B.S.E.E.
Captain USAF

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Preface

While at the Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT), other students and I experienced sheer frustration when we tried to analyze or design a control system using the separate computer programs that were available. The input and output formats for each program were different and, at times confusing, and each program had to be attached separately, then executed, and finally returned before another program could be used. The Air Force Flight Dynamics Laboratory (AFFDL) personnel expressed the same feelings of frustration when using these programs. So, I have plunged head-strong into the task of combining as many control design programs as possible into a "usable" program for control systems design and analysis. Given another two years, I probably could have been successful. However, the comments that I have received from persons using the "separate" programs and the new "consolidated" program have indicated that my efforts were not all in vain.

I am sure that I had become somewhat of a pest to Professors C.W. Richard, Jr., T.E. Reeves, and G. Orr, and I wish to publicly thank them for their patience with me, and for their competent suggestions and directions. I wish also to thank Dr. Gary B. Lamont for taking a special interest in my task, and for encouraging me to try to accomplish it. Similar thoughts of thanks go directly to Frank George of

APFDL for sponsoring my thesis.

Finally, but in no way least, I wish to thank God for helping me, and my wife, Barbara, and my children, Noelle and Kathy, for being so understanding and for giving me encouragement when I really needed it.

I will confess that some errors may appear in this report, and I take full responsibility for these errors.

Frederic L. O'Brien

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ABSTRACT

Several different computer programs have been independently developed for control system design and analysis. Each program may have its own input and output formats (different from any other), and each program may have its own operating philosophy. This report describes a Consolidated Computer Program for Control System Design (CCPCSD) and its development: specifications, organization, realization, testing, and results.

The CCPCSD contains four previously written Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT) computer programs for control system design algorithms (ROOTL, PARTL, FREQR, and POLY) and a lead-in program which controls the overall flow of the CCPCSD. An overlay structure is used. The structure consists principally of an executive (main) overlay and four primary overlays (one for each subprogram mentioned above). Each subprogram is modified towards standardizing inputs, termination procedures, and data structure (where feasible).

The CCPCSD is developed to be used by control systems engineers and/or AFIT engineering students. A user-oriented approach permeates the entire program. This computer-aided design tool can be operated from an intercom terminal, where operator-computer interaction takes place.

A CONSOLIDATED COMPUTER PROGRAM
FOR CONTROL SYSTEM DESIGN

I. Introduction

One of the most important present-day tools for either designing or analyzing control systems (continuous or digital) is the computer. Computer programs have been written to aid the engineer or student in the sometimes awesome task of designing or analyzing control systems. It seems that individual programs are willingly written as the need arises, but with little, or no thought about future needs (i.e., ...for combining several individual programs for one large, consolidated task...or more specifically, for combining a root locus program, a frequency response program, and a time response program so that a control system can be analyzed completely.). Well structured consolidated computer programs are definitely in great demand by engineers and students alike, but these programs do not seem to be available (or, quite possibly, the programs have been written, but are made available only to personnel in small unexposed offices, firms, or organizations).

Background

Prior to, and including the time this thesis was written, computer programs stored in the AFIT computer library of the CDC 6600 computer system, and the Electrical

Engineering Department were made available for use of personnel at the Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT), building 640. The library and Electrical Engineering Department possess a variety of control system design and analysis computer programs (continuous and digital), such as ROOTL (Root Locus Program), FREQR (Frequency Response Program), PARTL (Partial Fraction Expansion and Time Response Program), POLY (Roots of Polynomial Function), DIGIS (Z-Transforms), FIR (Finite Impulse Response Filter Design), OPTCON (Optimal Control Design), and others, no doubt, that are still part of some professor's "private stock."

There are also other specialized design and analysis computer programs available at the Flight Dynamics Laboratory and at the Aeronautical Systems Division of Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. DIGICON ("Digital Flight Control Systems for Tactical Fighter," AFFDL-TR-74-69; computer algorithm for the design of the digital control systems of the F-4 Aircraft) is one of the specialized programs that are available.

Further, there are programs that are available for control system design and analysis that have been written to fulfill master's, or doctor's degree requirements. One such program is "The Design of Automatic Control Systems Using Interactive Graphics," by Kenneth R. Young, which allows a user an advantage of working interactively with the computer (real time) for control system work. The Air Force has also contracted industry for specialized computer programs.

All in all, many computer programs that could be used for control system design and analysis are available. The engineer and/or student would like to be able to use these programs---computer-aided design tools. Hence, a statement of purpose for this thesis is presented.

Statement of Purpose

The professional control engineer and/or the control engineer student are, of course, saddled with the task of designing and analyzing control systems. Computer-aided design and analysis tools are an important contribution to the timely success of completing the design and analysis of a control system. To adequately perform the design and analysis task, the control engineer must have at his disposal (as a minimum) a root locus, a frequency response, and a time response. The characteristics of the control system are shown by these three methods, and these then enable the designer to analyze the complete performance of his basic system. There are also extensions to these design and analysis techniques (Nichols Chart design and Nyquist design are two of these extensions) that are also available, but the root locus, the frequency response, and the time response are still considered as the principal methods for control system design and analysis. And, as previously mentioned, three AFIT computer programs (ROOTL, FREQR, and PARTL) are already available, and they provide these basics (root locus, frequency response, and time response).

Hence, the purpose of this effort is to clearly develop, by at least one means, a computer-aided design tool for control engineers and students which contains as an absolute minimum four AFIT programs that are presently available for control system design (ROOTL, FREQR, PARTL, and POLY). This tool must be a computer program that shall be called the Consolidated Computer Program for Control System Design (CCPCSD). It must be capable of providing an engineer or student with repeated access to one, two, three, or all of these programs mentioned - all during one sitting at the terminal. The capability must exist for the operator to be in full control when selecting and using these programs. An architecture must be developed which allows adding some other programs, without requiring extensive modification to either the consolidated program or the program being added. Therefore, the CCPCSD must be a useful, versatile, self-contained computer program - capable of being operated by experienced engineers or beginning student engineers.

General Approach

The approach that was taken towards the objective of providing a good computer-aided design tool for control engineers might best be thought of as a "general engineering approach," in that: 1) information pertaining to the problem has to be researched, and specifications have to be fully determined; 2) the researched information has to be evaluated so that decisions can be made about the capabilities and trade-offs that would influence the overall organization of

the problem solution; 3) the organized solution, in this case an algorithm, has to be realized in a computer program; 4) the program has to be test; and 5) the results, conclusions, and recommendations have to be stated.

This report covers this approach in the following manner. Chapter II includes the definition of the specifications and the actual method taken to achieve the task. The organization of the CCPCSD is discussed fully in the chapter, along with a discussion concerning the standardization of the program inputs and termination procedures, and the data structure. Chapter III shows the process of realizing the total algorithm as an efficient, error-proofed computer program. The chapter also discusses the testing criteria and methods, and the results obtained from the testing. Finally, Chapter IV summarizes the effort with a presentation of conclusions and recommendations. The appendixes contain a description of the programs ROOTL, FREQR, PARTL, and POLY; a user's guide for the CCPCSD; a source listing for the CCPCSD; and a procedure for adding programs to the CCPCSD.

Highlights of the CCPCSD Program Operation

From a terminal (teletype or CRT display), the CCPCSD program can be attached from the library, and executed by following the printed instructions as they appear. Now to look at the program operation from an operator's point of view.

First of all, an operator must state that he is at a

terminal. Typing "TTY" and returning the carriage accomplishes this task. Next, an explanation of the program is provided; the operator may select or reject this option. The explanation is intended to be used for either an initial declaration of the program, or as a recall for review. For each case, the explanation tells the general sequence of events that occurs.

The program that the roots for the numerator and denominator polynomials of the transfer function, $G(s)$, can be found. The operator may not need to use this option, and he can type "NO" to move on.

The next part of the program is very important. A list of the subprograms (ROOTL, FREQR, PARTL, and POLY) is printed out along with a brief explanation of each subprogram. To conserve paper and time, the list is printed out only one time; hence, the operator must jot down the symbolic name for each of the subprograms for use then and later in the program. (This decision for a one-time printout of the list is based upon previous irritating experiences with other programs, in which long lists of options were printed out repeatedly throughout the program. Hopefully, copying down the list of subprograms is not too inconvenient.) Now the operator can select the subprogram he wishes to use. (Appendix A may be referred to for a description of the individual subprograms.)

After the operator has provided the inputs required

for the subprogram he chose, and obtained the output that he desired, the program allows the option to either continue with the presently chosen subprogram, choose another subprogram, or stop. Each time the operator is finished working with any subprogram, these above options are presented.

Hence, the highlights of the CCPCSD program (from an operator's point of view) have been presented to show the sequential arrangement of specific functions that are accomplished by the CCPCSD. Chapter II follows with an in-depth discussion of the CCPCSD program.

II. Development of the Consolidated Computer Program for Control System Design

Chapter I presented a general overview of the effort to develop a consolidated computer program for control system design. This chapter expounds further upon the areas concerning the specifications and organization discussed in the general approach. A substantial amount of effort is devoted to discussing the specifications and requirements that afforded the finalized approach that was taken. Next, the overall organization of the program is explained, and the make-up of each of the overlays is described. Some discussion is devoted to the standardization of inputs and program/subprogram termination procedures, and, finally, pertinent comments relating to the data structures of the subprograms are stated.

Specifications and the Actual Approach

The theme of this section of Chapter II is to discuss the specifications and the approach taken. The specifications are based upon specific needs, or requirements. Discussing (in terms of the needs or requirements) the means that are available to meet each need allow choosing the best way to proceed - the approach. The approach, when carried out fully, meets the intended goal of "providing a unified package of computer algorithms (consolidated computer program) for in-house, or academic analysis and conceptual design of control systems...contained totally within itself...capable

of enabling user interaction with the computer...one-time program use with one-time input (satisfying all computer algorithm input requirements)...useful outputs, such as root locus, frequency response, and time response, for control system design and analysis." This goal is the sole directing force for this important section, and prior to discussing the specifications, certain constraints and factors are exposed below.

Constraints. The following constraints place certain restrictions on the approach and the goal:

- a. use of CDC 6600 computer only; maximum core available for intercom jobs is 50,000g words.
(Reference 2 and 3)
- b. computer language must be Fortran IV (Extended)
(Reference 1)
- c. input requirements must be simple and user-oriented.
- d. output requirements must be complete and useful
(in a format easy to analyze from a control systems point of view)
- e. maximum amount of plots, printouts, or data stored must be within the 50,000g word core requirement.
(program + data storage = 50,000g words maximum)
- f. program must allow user interaction (terminal or crt)

Factors. The constraints that are imposed demand certain factors to be addressed.

- a. A good understanding of the CDC 6600 computer must be acquired. Terminology and appropriate input and output requirements and formats must be understood to be able to communicate with the computer. Correct codes relating to syntax and semantics must be understood and applied efficiently.
- b. Knowledge about the Fortran IV (Extended) computer language must be sought, along with a proficiency in using it to write programs. A knowledge of overlays and overlay structure is required in order to put a consolidated program together and conserve on core usage.
- c. A good knowledge of control system design and analysis terminology and techniques must be acquired, along with a valid approach towards properly analyzing and designing control systems.
- d. Research must be conducted to determine what computer algorithms are presently available, what function(s) they perform, what input and output requirements they demand, and what type of data structure they use.

Knowing now what constraints and factors were imposed initially, the specifications can unfold.

Input and Outputs Requirements for Programs Available.

After reviewing the programs (algorithms) mentioned in Chapter I, it was decided that initially the programs ROOTL,

FREQR, PARTL, and POLY would be chosen as basics to make up a consolidated program. The rationale being that these programs, when used together, are very capable of providing sufficient data, in a useful format, to design and analyze control systems. And, although FREQR and ROOTL are capable of performing some digital system analysis, a "first step" would be to develop the consolidated program to handle continuous domain systems only. Tables I and II indicate, respectively, the characteristics of each of the programs, and the input requirements of each of the programs.

Also worth noting, the "first step" would consider the capability to operate the consolidated program from an intercom terminal. BATCH and interactive graphics capabilities could follow later. Rationale - interactive graphics is considered "ideal" in that the engineer interacts with the computer in a real-time environment, and he "creates" his design and analysis at the graphics terminal. Root locus, time response plots, and frequency response plots are displayed on the graphics console, and the engineer may make changes to his system, or accept the design he has created. The key advantage to the interactive graphics approach is that the engineer can "see" what is happening in real-time. But, even though it is considered "ideal," it is a very complex and time consuming job which is beyond the scope of this thesis. Intercom operation is preferred by engineers and students over BATCH jobs, in that it, like the graphics, enables the operator to act interactively with the computer (input the parameters,

Table I

Characteristics of Programs

ROOTL, FREQR, PARTL, and POLY

Characteristics of each Program	Programs (Algorithms)			
	ROOTL	FREQR	PARTL	POLY
... <u>Job</u> ...				
Root Locus	yes (order 50)	no	no	no
Frequency Response	no	yes (order 20)	no	no
Time Response	no	no	yes (order Num:12 Den:24)	no
Time Function	no	no	yes	no
Partial Fraction Expansion	no	no	yes	no
Roots of polynomial	yes	no	no	yes
... <u>Outputs</u> ...				
Listing	yes	yes	yes	yes
TTY Plot	no	yes	yes	N/A
Printer Plot	no	no	yes	N/A
Calcomp Plot	yes	yes	yes	N/A
... <u>Type System</u> ...				
Continuous	yes	yes	yes	N/A
Digital	part.	yes	no	N/A

Table II

*Input Requirements for Programs

ROOTL, FREQR, PARTL, and POLY

*NOTE: Table II shows the different "ways" the input parameters are "asked for." The symbol "N/A" indicates that the program does not explicitly "ask" for that parameter, but the program may implicitly require the parameter. Hence, at times three different ways of entering the same parameter may occur.

Input Requirements For Each Program	Programs (Algorithms)			
	ROOTL	FREQR	PARTL	POLY
Order of Numerator	N/A	yes	yes	N/A
Order of Denominator	N/A	yes	yes	N/A
Power of Repeated Root	N/A	no	yes	N/A
Polynomial: Numerator	no	yes	no	yes
Denominator	no	yes	no	yes
Numerator Constant	yes	yes	yes	N/A
Numerator:				
No. Factors Given Order	N/A	yes	N/A	N/A
Order of Factors	N/A	yes	N/A	N/A
Coefficients Numerator	N/A	yes	N/A	N/A
Denominator:				
No. Factors Given Order	N/A	yes	N/A	N/A
Order of Factors	N/A	yes	N/A	N/A
Coefficients Denominator	N/A	yes	N/A	N/A
Real/Imaginary Factors:				
Numerator	N/A	N/A	yes	roots
Denominator	N/A	N/A	yes	roots
Initial Time	N/A	N/A	yes	N/A
Duration Time	N/A	N/A	yes	N/A
Delta Time	N/A	N/A	yes	N/A
Initial Omega (w)	N/A	yes	N/A	N/A
Incremental Omega (w)	N/A	yes	N/A	N/A
Final Omega (w)	N/A	yes	N/A	N/A
Restart Array	N/A	yes	N/A	N/A
Time Delay, $\exp(-Ts)$	yes	yes	no	N/A

Table II cont.

Input Requirements For Each Program	Programs (Algorithms)			
	ROOTL	FREQR	PARTL	POLY
Magnitude Plot	N/A	yes	N/A	N/A
Log-dB Plot	N/A	yes	N/A	N/A
Titles	yes	yes	yes	N/A
Sampling Period	no	yes	no	N/A
Right Bound	yes	no	no	N/A
Left Bound	yes	no	no	N/A
Upper Bound	yes	no	no	N/A
Lower Bound	yes	no	no	N/A
Bound	yes	no	no	N/A
Plot Size	yes	yes	yes	N/A
Step Size	yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dist. Between Plot. Pts.	yes	no	no	N/A
Sensitivity, K	yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gain Bandwidth	yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Zeta	yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Initial Step	yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Figure Number	yes	no	no	N/A
Real Part Init. Test Pt.	yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Imag. Part Init. Test Pt.	yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Type of Init. Test Pt.	yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number Pts. to be Called	yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delete Tnsfr Function	yes	no	no	N/A
Multiple Graphs	yes	no	no	N/A
Plots Disposed	yes	yes	yes	N/A
Plot Destination	yes	yes	yes	N/A

see and analyze the printed out results, and continue or stop), but to a lesser degree. The intercom operation is not as difficult to program.

Data Structure. The specifications for a data structure to be incorporated into the consolidated computer program must be such that the following criteria can be met:

- a. One structure for input data; the structure must be capable of being used by all programs simultaneously, thus allowing an operator to put input data in one time, but use any or all of the programs.
- b. The structure must allow changing of only the data wished to be changed by the operator without altering the data entered previously.
- c. The structure must allow future addition of programs - extending the amount of data stored without changing the data structure.
- d. The structure must allow data to be read out, but not destroyed.
- e. The structure must allow certain output parameters from one program (i.e., the roots from program POLY) to be stored as input parameters for another program (i.e., stored as the numerator or denominator factors of ROOTL).

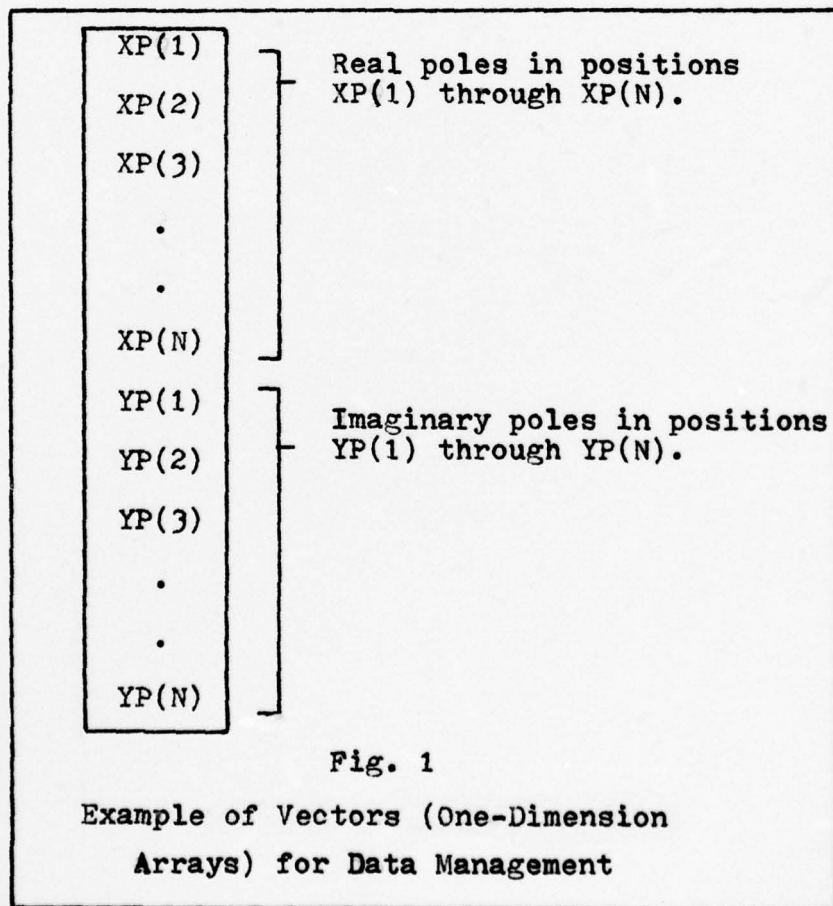
Data management is very important, especially as the amount of core required for each program to be added becomes a critical factor.

Of the basic techniques for data management that were researched, four seemed applicable for the consolidated program, and they are discussed below.

- a. Mass storage input/output subroutines for the CDC 6600 computer system allow the creation, access, and modification of multi-record files on a random basis, and does not depend upon the file's physical position or internal structure. A good point is that each record in the file, when either read or written into at random, does not have its other contents affected. This type of file storage is consistent with the idea of changing only certain parameters rather than all parameters of a system. Although this method of data management seemed almost ideal, it is not necessarily an optimum choice for input/output use in the consolidated program (could be tailored), and furthermore, it was nearly impossible to locate persons who would recommend this approach.
- b. A second data management approach is the use of the NAMELIST statement. The NAMELIST statement permits the input and output of groups of variables (i.e., poles, zeros, constant) and arrays with a unique name. Key points of the NAMELIST data are: (1) a variable or array name may belong to one or more NAMELIST groups, (2) specific parameters in a NAMELIST group may be changed without altering any

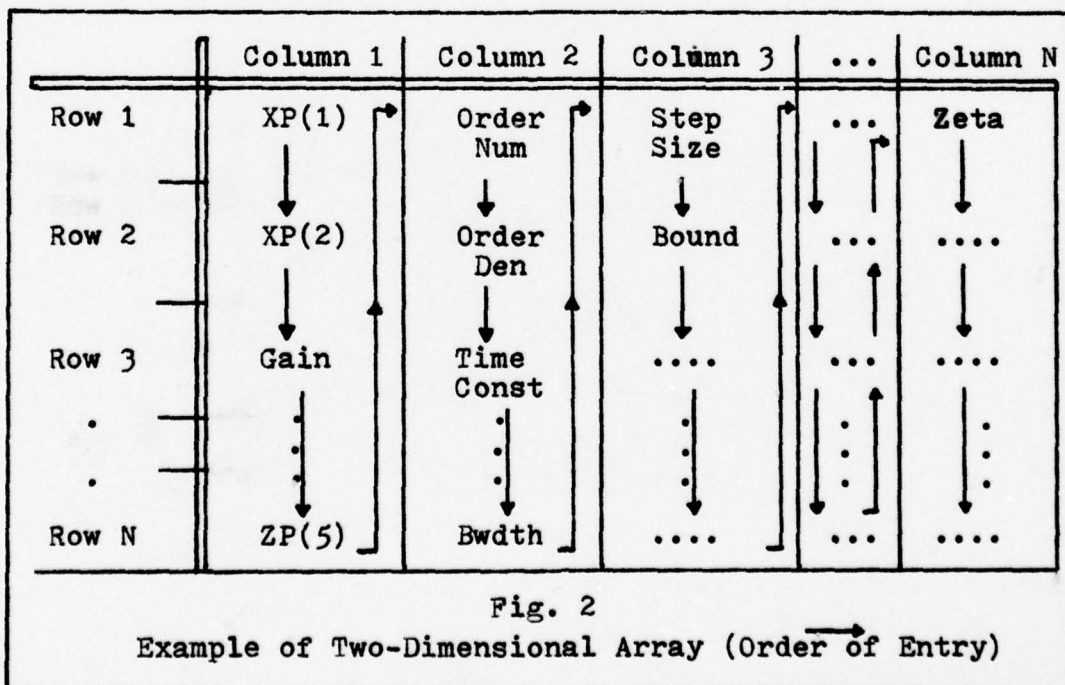
of the other parameters, (3) when entering data, the NAMELIST group name must be preceded by a \$ (dollar sign), and after all of the data has been entered, another \$ must be used as a termination. The use of the NAMELIST statement is a familiar method for use as a data management tool.

- c. Where only single-valued parameters are manipulated, strings of vectors (one-dimensional arrays) are adequate for data management. Each position in the vector must be assigned as a specific parameter location (Fig. 1). These positions can have data



(specific) read into them, or removed for calculations and returned again. The key point being that the program must keep "record" of each position - putting in, or taking out only when needed.

- d. Two-dimensional arrays may also be used in the same manner as the one-dimensional arrays. The number of words reserved for the array will be determined by the number of elements in the array, and the number is figured by the product of the array subscripts (i.e., $A(3,3) = 3 \times 3 = 9$ words). The use of the two-dimensional array requires pre-planning of the parameter positions as well as exact data control (entering and retrieving data) by the program (Fig. 2).



In view of the four methods of data management that have been described, methods b and c are chosen for the consolidated program - ROOTL already utilizes the NAMELIST statement; FREQR, PARTL, and POLY already utilize the vector storage method. And, considering the "first Step" approach to a usable consolidated program, these data structures are to remain relatively unchanged.

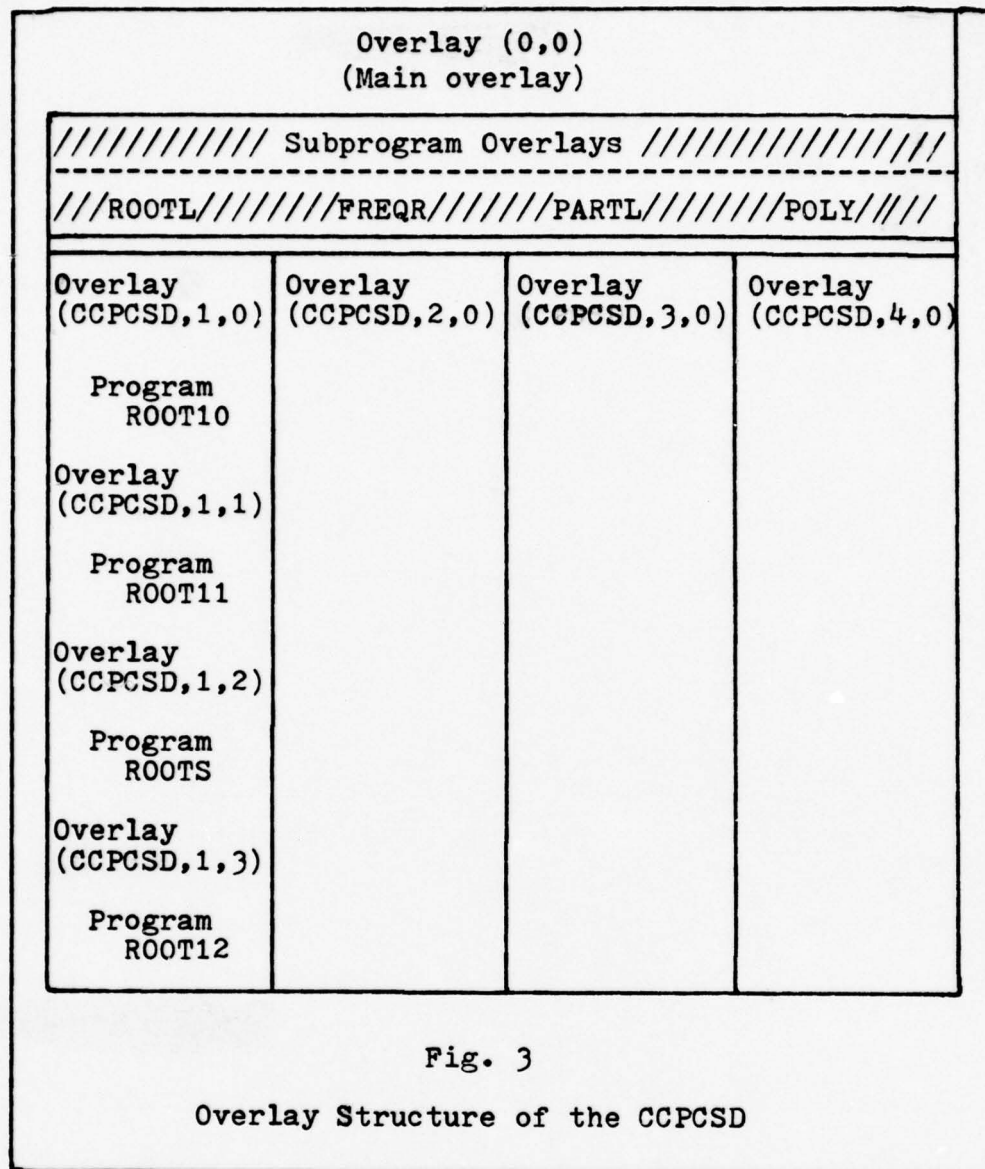
Method of Combining Programs. Remembering the chief constraint of having available only 50,000g words of core for intercom use, the method for combining the programs ROOTL, FREQR, PARTL, and POLY is limited to the use of overlays and overlay structure only. By using the overlay structure, the amount of core required is reduced (only part of the total consolidated program would be in the memory at one time), and field length is used more efficiently. The details and explanation of the overlay structure is given later in this chapter as the organization of the CCPCSD is discussed.

Final Approach. The final approach takes into consideration the knowledge (of the writer) that is at hand, the goal to "develop a unified package...", the time element for completion, the availability of the computer and computer time, and the specifications that are pertinent to describe a consolidated program. Hence, as a "first step," the programs ROOTL, FREQR, PARTL, and POLY are to be put together into a consolidated computer program which is then, as a minimum, capable of performing each task (root locus, frequency response, time response and roots of a polynimial) for a

continuous domain control system design and analysis. The consolidated program is to be user-oriented, allowing the user to control the destiny of the control system he is designing and analyzing by choosing whichever program he wishes (repeatedly, if necessary). The programs are to be modified to fit in a usable architecture of overlays, and the data structures and input/output requirements presently used within each program are to remain in effect, unless glaring discrepancies, or conflicts arise. The major intent is to standardize operations and instructions wherever possible. It must be understood that the "first step" finished product shall be definitely useful, but certainly not as optimal of a solution as might be desired. However, the time and efforts of another interested individual may be channeled towards the goal of optimizing the "first step."

Organization of the CCPCSD

Again, to strive to reduce the actual amount of core that is required for the program, and to make more efficient use of field length, an overlay structure is used. The executive (main) overlay and the individual subprograms (primary overlays) make up the overall program structure. In general, as shown by Fig. 3, the primary overlay of ROOTL contains subroutines pertinent to the primary overlay, and also contains secondary overlays which have within their structure other subroutines pertinent only to the secondary overlay.



Executive (Main) Overlay (CCPCSD,0,0). The executive overlay remains in core at all times, and controls the overall flow of the program. The program statement for Overlay (CCPCSD,0,0) specifies the file names that are used throughout the CCPCSD; i.e., INPUT=100B, OUTPUT=100B, ANSWER, PLOT, PLOT, CFILE, TAPE5=INPUT, TAPE6=ANSWER, TAPE7=OUTPUT, TAPE8=PLOT, and TAPE9=100B. File names do not appear in any other overlay.

And, of course, Overlay(CCPCSD,0,0) precedes all other overlays.

The executive overlay provides the following questions, with subsequent direction consistent with the response of the operator:

- a. "PLEASE TYPE 'TTY' IF YOU ARE AT AN INTERCOM
TERMINAL."
- b. "DO YOU WANT AN EXPLANATION OF THE PROGRAM?"
- c. "YOU WILL NEED ROOTS AND/OR FACTORS OF THE
NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR OF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION.
IF YOU DO NOT HAVE THESE ROOTS AND/OR FACTORS,
TYPE 'POLY'. OTHERWISE, TYPE 'NO'."
- d. "TYPE THE SYMBOLIC NAME OF THE RESPONSE YOU DESIRE.
EXAMPLE: PARTL"
- e. "IF YOU ARE FINISHED, TYPE 'STOP'. IF YOU DESIRE
TO USE ANOTHER SUBPROGRAM, TYPE THE CORRECT
SYMBOLIC NAME FOR THAT SUBPROGRAM."

Typing 'POLY' in c above will alert the executive overlay to call Overlay(CCPCSD,4,0), which is a subprogram to factor any polynomial. Typing either 'ROOTL', 'FREQR', 'PARTL', or 'POLY' in d or e above will alert the executive overlay to call Overlay(CCPCSD,1,0), Overlay(CCPCSD,2,0), Overlay(CCPCSD,3,0), or Overlay(CCPCSD,4,0), respectively. And, as might be expected, typing 'STOP' in e above will terminate the program. The flow chart in Fig. 4 illustrates the operation of the CCPCSD program as controlled by the executive overlay (Overlay(CCPCSD,0,0)).

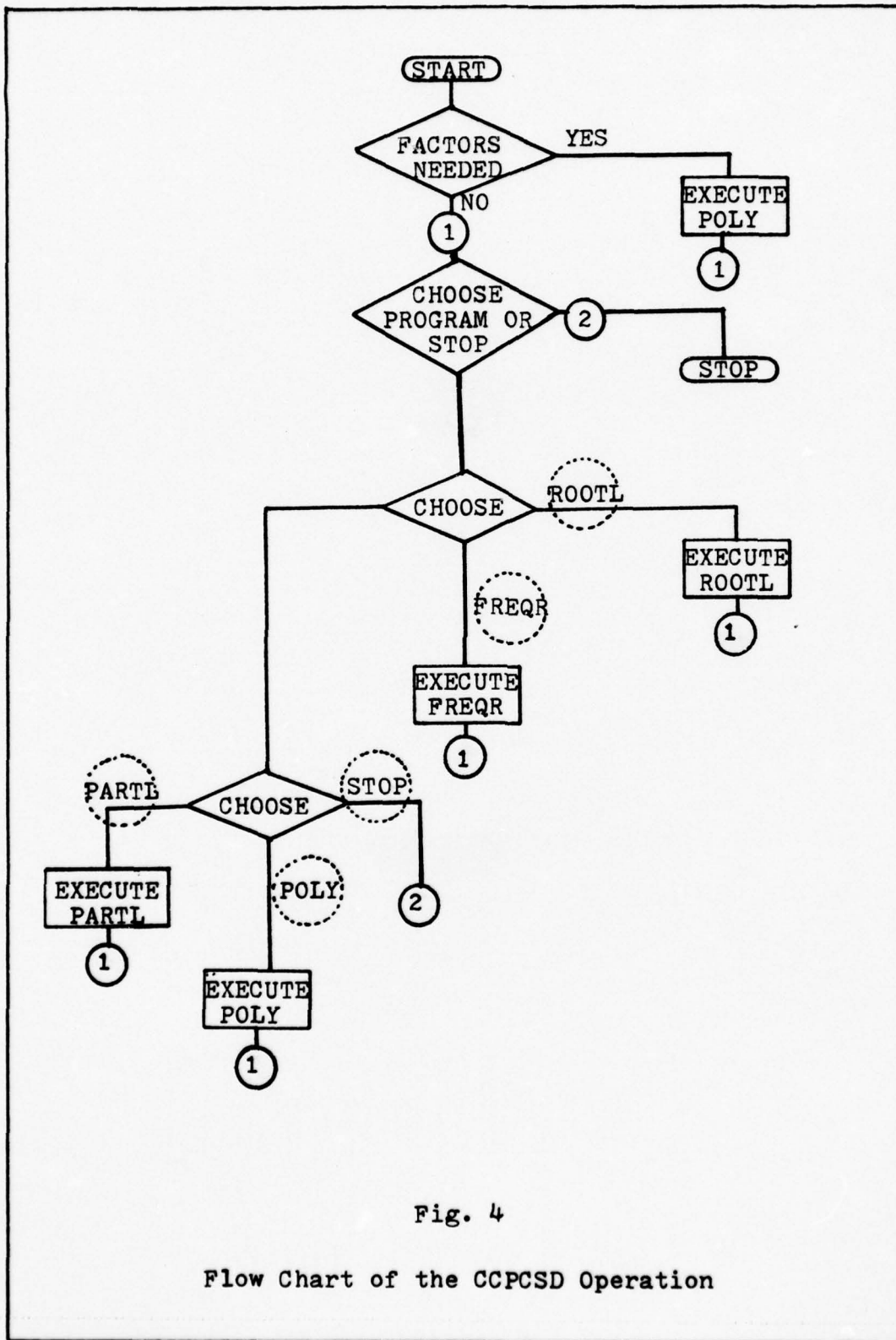


Fig. 4

Flow Chart of the CCPCSD Operation

Subprogram Overlays. The subprogram overlays (Overlay CCPCSD,1,0) - ROOTL; Overlay(CCPCSD,2,0) - FREQR; Overlay(CCPCSD,3,0) - PARTL; and Overlay(CCPCSD,4,0) - POLY) are primary overlays and are called up by the executive overlay (Overlay(CCPCSD,0,0)). They may be considered as totally separable from one another, but, at the same time, not totally independent when considering their individual functions as used in control system design and analysis.

Overlay(CCPCSD,1,0). Overlay(CCPCSD,1,0) represents the subprogram ROOTL, which is a program developed to determine the root locus of a given transfer function by finding the solution to its characteristic equation

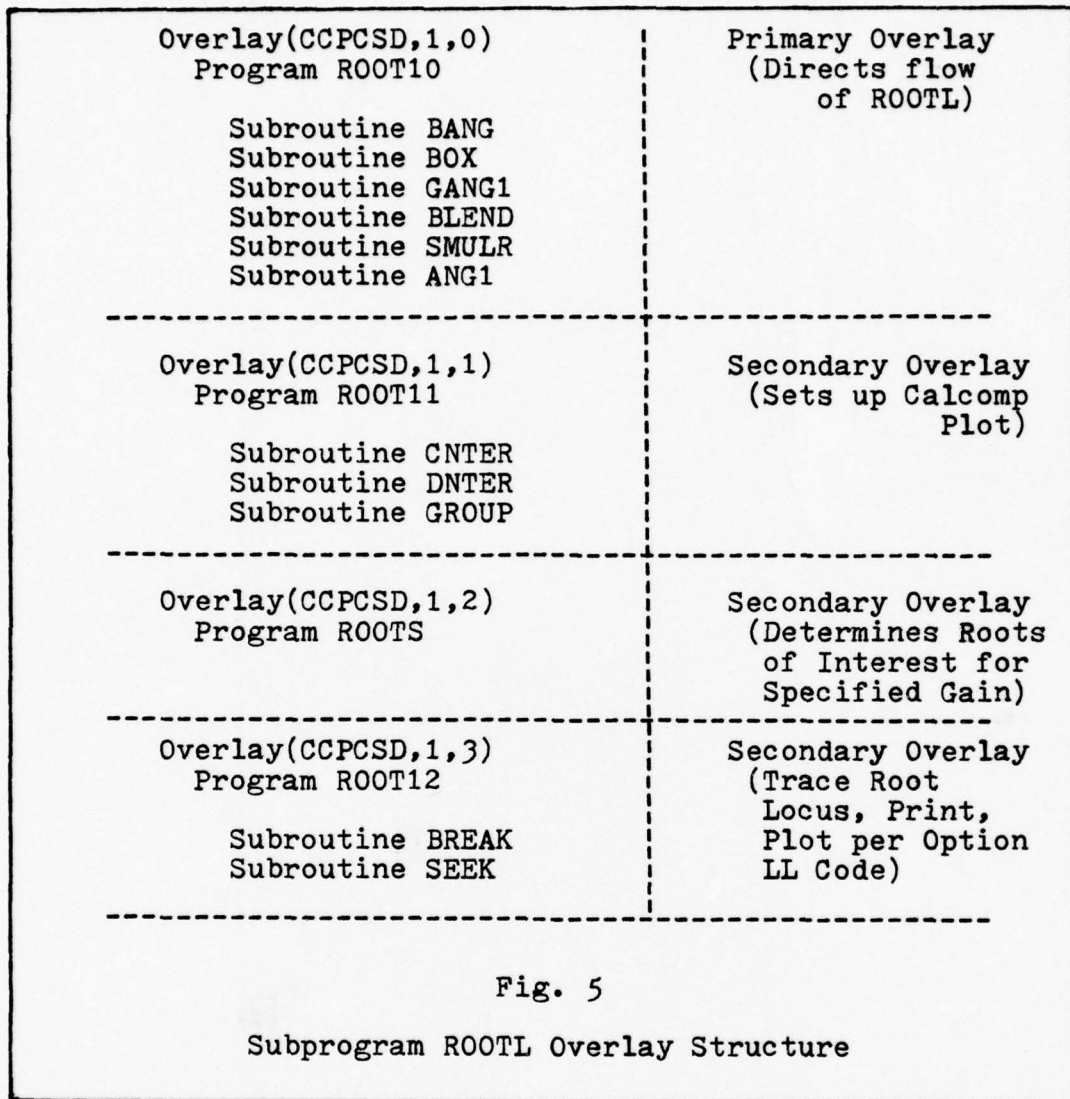
$$1 + KG(s)H(s) = 0 \quad (1)$$

or

$$\frac{K(s-z_1) \dots (s-z_{m-1})}{(s-p_1) \dots (s-p_n)} = -1 \quad (2)$$

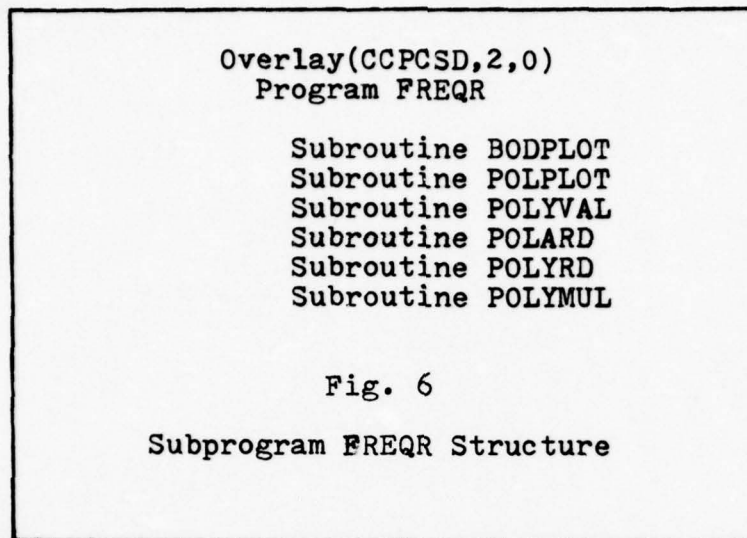
as a function of K (K varying from 0 to \pm infinity). Appendix A may be referred to for more specific information about ROOTL's theory and operation.

Structurally, ROOTL consists of the overlays and subroutines shown in Fig. 5. The primary overlay (Overlay(CCPCSD,1,0)) acts as an executive overlay by controlling the overall flow of subprogram ROOTL. The three secondary overlays provide the specific tasks of setting up for a calcomp plot, printing and plotting the root locus, and determining the roots of interest for a specified gain.



Overlay(CCPCSD,2,0). Overlay(CCPCSD,2,0) represents the subprogram FREQR, which will provide a polar plot or Bode plot frequency response for the given transfer functions $G(\cdot)$ and $H(\cdot)$. (The arguments $G(\cdot)$ and $H(\cdot)$ can be either $s=j\omega$ or $z=\exp(j\omega T)$, where ω , omega, is in radians per second and T is the sample period in seconds.) Subprogram FREQR, Overlay(CCPCSD,2,0), consists only of a primary overlay, but it has

six specialized subroutines to complete its task (Fig. 6).



Overlay(CCPCSD,3,0). Overlay(CCPCSD,3,0) represents subprogram PARTL, which will calculate the partial fraction expansion coefficients of a transfer function of the form

$$\frac{K(s+a_1+jb_1)(s+a_2+jb_2)\dots(s+a_m+jb_m)}{(s+g)^L(s+c_1+jd_1)(s+c_2+jd_2)\dots(s+c_n+jd_n)}, \quad (3)$$

print the time function of the transfer function, and tabulate or plot the time response. Similar in structure to Overlay(CCPCSD,2,0) for subprogram FREQR, Overlay(CCPCSD,3,0) contains only a primary overlay, along with one subroutine and one FUNCTION routine (Fig. 7).

Overlay(CCPCSD,4,0). Overlay(CCPCSD,4,0) is the last overlay to consider. It represents subprogram POLY, which as its only function, calculates the roots of a polynomial


```

Overlay(CCPCSD,3,0)
Program PARTL

Subroutine POLAR

FUNCTION FT
    
```

Fig. 7

Subprogram PARTL Structure

equation of the form

$$P_n(x) = A_1x^n + A_2x^{n-1} + \dots + A_nx + A_{n+1} = 0 . \quad (4)$$

It, too, is structured with only a primary overlay, subroutine, and FUNCTION routine (Fig. 8).

```

Overlay(CCPCSD,4,0)
Program POLY

Subroutine DMULR

FUNCTION RESID
    
```

Fig. 8

Subprogram POLY Structure

Standardization of Specific Program Areas

As noted in Chapter I, each of the subprograms (ROOTL, FREQR, PARTL, and POLY) had different input requirements (Table II, pages 13 and 14) and output formats, along with different procedures to begin and stop the programs. The following subsections describes the specific areas of

each program that have been standardized.

Inputs. The inputs for FREQR, PARTL, and POLY are basically the same as the original programmers had written them. Each subprogram consists of printed statements that "ask" the operator to submit the specified input in a required format.

Only the order and coefficients of a desired polynomial are needed as inputs for POLY. PARTL and FREQR basically require the factors of the numerator and denominator of a transfer function, plus specific parameters which control the type, quantity, duration, and limits of the tabulations, printouts, and/or plots. These specific parameters are again "asked for" by the subprograms.

ROOTL, on the other hand, required substantial alteration to allow standardization with the other subprograms. First of all, the front end of Overlay(CCPCSD,1,0) was changed to include a list of options (if the operator desired). The choice of inputting all of the parameters in either one NAMELIST statement, or in a step-by-step manner (the subprogram "asking" for the parameters by associative groupings) was added to assist the operator. Finally, the signs were changed for the parameters XP(.) (real poles), YP(.) (imaginary poles), XZ(.) (real zeros), and YZ(.) (imaginary zeros) to allow ROOTL to accept factors instead of roots.

Therefore, each subprogram has the capabilities of providing a list of options, of "asking" the operator to input specific parameters, and of accepting factors of the

numerator and denominator of the transfer function instead of roots.

Termination. Although the actual method of terminating each of the subprograms seemed small and near insignificant, standardizing the method has been accomplished. For each of the subprograms (ROOTL, FREQR, PARTL, and POLY), the method for termination is to type a '0' (zero) and return the carriage. A note of caution: typing a zero at any point in the program will not necessarily cause termination. The program must present the list of options which include termination before the operator types the zero. However, to terminate the total CCPCSD program (not just the subprogram), the operator may type a '%A'. All prior information and calculated results are lost once the %a is entered and the program stops.

Data Structure. The ideal data structure for this consolidated computer program must be one in which data, such as the numerator coefficients (zeros), denominator coefficients (poles), gain constant, and other similar parameters, are entered one time - all of the subprograms using this one-time input - and that data changes could be made to only the parameters desired to be changed without effecting any of the remaining parameters. However, for reasons stated in the first section of this chapter, the data structure for each of the subprograms was not altered towards achieving a standardized structure. Subprogram ROOTL makes use of the NAMELIST statement for parameters that are entered as inputs, called

out for processing, put back as either the same parameter or as an altered parameter, and used for tabulations and/or plots as required. COMMON statements are used as vehicles for data transfer from overlay to subroutine and overlay to overlay. Subprogram FREQR, PARTL, and POLY made use of COMMON statements only. If a change in a parameter is desired, the subprogram must be re-started and all of the data must be entered; this is unlike ROOTL's NAMELIST data capability of changing only selected parameters (knowing that all others will remain unchanged and at their initialized value).

Standardizing the data structure for the CCPCSD program remains to be a complex task yet to be fully accomplished. Chapter IV discusses some recommendations which affect the data structure selection.

III. Realization, Testing, and Results

Once a total algorithm and flow chart analysis had been formulated, and the total overlay structure for the CCPCSD had been determined, the job of realization of the algorithm as an efficient, usable program became a reality. The following subsections contain a discussion concerning the realization of the total algorithm, the testing criteria and methods, and the results obtained from the testing.

Realization

In order, first, to make sure that continuity throughout all of the subprograms would be accomplished, the program statement for the executive overlay (Overlay(CCPCSD,0,0)) was modified to include all inputs, outputs, and tape files. It reads:

```
PROGRAM CCPCSD(INPUT=100B,OUTPUT=100B,ANSWER,PLOT,  
CFILE,PLOT,TAPE5=INPUT,TAPE6=ANSWER,TAPE7=OUTPUT,  
TAPE8=PLOT,TAPE9=100B)
```

Next, to incorporate the modified file system, the input statements for the subprograms ROOTL and POLY were updated where necessary. Subprograms PARTL and FREQR did not require any modification to their file system. Only the executive overlay (Overlay(CCPCSD,0,0)) contained the program statement with the specified file names required for all of the overlay levels in the CCPCSD program. Hence, each of the separate subprograms were properly corrected for consolidation.

Overlay statements were written; "return" statements were substituted for "stop" and "end" statements (as needed); and

all COMMON and data statements for each of the subprograms were checked for duplication which could cause erroneous results (i.e., storing and manipulating different parameters from the same locations - unintentionally).

The executive overlay (Overlay(CCPCSD,0,0)), subprogram ROOTL, and subprogram POLY were "put together" first. The errors were corrected, and finally these three parts functioned properly together. (Testing is discussed in the following subsection.) Subprograms FREQR and PARTL were added to the consolidated program sequentially, and, after each was added, the same error-correcting test procedure was applied until the total CCPCSD program functioned without errors. At this stage, the CCPCSD program was ready for testing.

Testing

Testing centered basically around four areas:

- a. inducing errors intentionally
- b. using each option for every subprogram
- c. checking for correctiveness of results by
comparing with a set of controlled test problems
- d. making sure that the termination option functioned properly.

If plots or printed outputs could be "sent" to a central location, (i.e., AFIT computer room, building 640), they were indeed "sent," and were verified as reaching that location by physically picking them up and checking them for correctness.

Executive Overlay (Overlay(CCPCSD,0,0)). Each option in the executive overlay was tested for proper functioning, and each performed properly without fault. Intentional errors, such as typing a symbolic name incorrectly, returning the carriage without any information being previously entered, and omitting part of an instruction, were induced and the response was noted. Error statements were printed out each time an error was entered intentionally, along with a comment for the operator to "try again by typing...". Because the executive overlay must maintain the overall flow of the CCPCSD program, it was extremely important that no error introduced, by mistake or intentionally, would cause the program to jump to another location, or halt without proper cause. The error checks tested operated satisfactory. The executive overlay was not tested for "correctness of results," as it does not perform any calculations, but the terminating operation was performed to insure that the total CCPCSD stopped and that a CP time was given. Hence, the executive overlay (Overlay (CCPCSD,0,0)) was subjected to each of the applicable test areas.

Subprogram Overlays. Initially, each of the subprograms were test for termination upon command. Next, to insure that all of the options for every subprogram worked, and that each worked correctly, the prior-tested examples contained in the original user's guide (ROOTL, FREQR, PARTL, and POLY) were used as the controlled test problems. Every option was tested, and the results of the CCPCSD program were compared with the

results of the sample problems. Finally, intentional errors were introduced randomly throughout each subprogram. Some of the errors used were: exceeding the order of a system beyond its capability; typing in too much data at one time (i.e., too many coefficients, constants, or other parameters); typing an option number that did not exist; and creating a situation in which the computer had "trouble calculating the results within the limits/bounds" (i.e., very small numerator and extremely large denominator of a transfer function with a division process taking place).

Results

The results of testing the CCPCSD program were indeed favorable and encouraging. Each of the subprograms, plus the executive overlay, did terminate upon command. At any point in the program, typing the "%A" did cause complete program termination - as predicted.

All of the options for every subprogram operated as planned; each of the problem results obtained from the CCPCSD program did compare exactly with the results of each of the sample problems; and, finally, the error checking capability of each subprogram proved adequate, but not optimal. Common errors (wrong options, too many constants) were "caught" by a subprogram, and the operator was given instructions to "try again;" however, errors forcing equations to become mathematically unsolvable caused the total CCPCSD program to be terminated.

Although the greater portion of the CCPCSD program worked

well, the subprogram ROOTL does contain one annoying characteristic. The operator is given the choice to enter the data and parameters either as one NAMELIST statement, or as a step-by-step grouping of parameters, with each grouping being "printed out" for the operator to do with as he please. Accomplishing the one-time NAMELIST data is relatively simple if one knows what he wishes to input prior to typing the statement. Accomplishing the step-by-step procedure can be annoying, but its procedure is still simple. As an example, the following statement may be printed out for the operator:

```
"ENTER NUMBER OF LOCUS POINTS COMPUTED,'JK=';  
DAMPING RATIO,'ZETA='; AND STEP-SIZE ON RADIAL  
SEARCH FOR GIVEN ZETA,'RAD='."
```

If the operator does not wish to change any of the parameters mentioned, he must start in column two, and type '\$INPUD \$'. Hence, regardless of whether or not data is entered, the operator must start in column two and type '\$INPUD', then skip a space and type either another '\$' for no data change, or type the data and a '\$' at the end of the data. The process is at times annoying, but certainly not unbearable.

All in all, the results from testing the CCPCSD program indicated that the program operated as planned, and that it provided correct results (compared to the testing sample problems). The CCPCSD program is usable.

IV. Conclusions and Recommendations

This chapter provides the reader with the conclusions and recommendations for the CCPCSD program.

Conclusions

Completion of the Consolidated Computer Program for Control System Design (CCPCSD) is definitely a positive step towards providing the control engineer and/or engineering student with the optimum computer-aided design tool. Although the CCPCSD program is not the "optimal program," it is definitely a working program, and it can be used in its present state for field use in control system design and analysis work.

The overlay structure insures that the core used at any time is at an absolute minimum. The overlay structure also demonstrates current state of the art practices for developing large program/subprogram combinations, and it possesses the capability to add other programs/subprograms as desired with little modification. In short, the overlay structure is effective.

In the view of being a useful product, the CCPCSD does meet the following criteria:

- a. It works effectively, and it has understandable instructions.
- b. It provides correct results (calculations, plots, tabulations).
- c. It contains error diagnosis/statements.

- d. It is usable on computers with Fortran IV (Extended) language (CDC 6600, in particular).

The CCPCSD, however, does not meet the criteria for a single data structure that (1) enables the operator to enter the input data one time - this input satisfying all of the subprograms input requirements; and (2) enables information to be passed from one subprogram to another.

The CCPCSD offers considerable advantage (time and convenience) to the engineer or student by providing each design tool (root locus, frequency response, and time response) at his fingertips (one call up of the computer yields all of the programs). And, based upon the results of this thesis (relating to the criteria and tests), the CCPCSD is a useful program for control system design and analysis. It must now be "tried and proven" by serious engineers and/or students - improving its performance wherever possible.

Recommendations

Two distinct areas for immediate/near-future development are recommended:

1. To continue with the present CCPCSD, improving it and expanding its capabilities.
2. To convert the present CCPCSD into an interactive graphics package.

Case 1. If case one is selected, the data structure should be attacked with a goal to make one data structure which is used by all of the programs in the CCPCSD. Provisions should be made to accept added programs without any affect on

the data structure - a challenging job. Also, the CCPCSD should be expanded to accomplish both continuous and digital control system design and analysis. The main overlay should contain the necessary logic, with user-instructions for the added capability. The CCPCSD should also be capable of being run as BATCH jobs.

More programs, as listed in Chapter I, should be added to the CCPCSD, as long as duplications are removed and non-productive programs are eliminated. Prospective avenues for improving and expanding the present CCPCSD are almost limitless.

Case 2. If case 2 is selected, the task of converting the CCPCSD to operate from a graphics terminal would involve restructuring both the data structure and some of the CCPCSD architecture. However, there is a graphics package already developed for program ROOTL (called GROOTL; available in the AFIT library of the CDC 6600 computer system). This graphics package could be a good starting point for a CCPCSD graphics package. Regardless, a graphics package with even the present CCPCSD capabilities is definitely an option urgently needed by engineers and/or engineering students.

Long Range Goals. Long range goals could call for the CCPCSD to be capable, first of all, of operating BATCH, at an intercom terminal, or from a graphics terminal/console. As mentioned before, the amount of inputs required should be at an absolute minimum, and they should be entered only one time to accomplish each task for all of the programs.

Further, the CCPCSD could be expanded to do several tasks

both within and without the realm of control system design and analysis. The CCPCSD could be expanded to do:

- a. synthesis of control systems
- b. block diagram manipulations (build-up and reduction)
- c. optimal estimation and control design (Kalman filter design)
- d. statistical analysis
- e. continuous-to-digital and digital-to-continuous transformations
- f. specific filter designs (Butterworth, Chebyshev, Finite Impulse Response)
- g. compensation networks - design and analysis

There are already algorithms that have been developed to accomplish some of the tasks mentioned above. But, actually, before one accepts the challenge of developing the CCPCSD to accomplish all of the tasks listed, the "ground floor" must be done first---attack the data structure; insure that extra programs can be added without altering the data structure, the main CCPCSD, and, if possible, the program being added; and make the CCPCSD concept totally user-oriented and simple to understand. Now the executive overlay (Overlay(CCPCSD,0,0)) can be shaped with the necessary logic to accomplish each newly added task: step-by-step. (Note: All efforts to expand the capabilities of the CCPCSD should, of course, be coordinated with knowledgeable control systems personnel in both the field and the academic environment.)

An evaluation of the algorithms (programs) already available (by job and effectiveness---excellent, adequate, poor) might seem worthy, but past experience has shown that it is nearly impossible to keep track of these algorithms due to changes in location, task, updating, and growth. The confidence factor becomes short termed. Therefore, to help eliminate any frustrating experiences for some other soul who might "trust" that which is in print as being totally correct and up-to-date, the evaluation of the algorithms is not included.

". . . up-to-date information must be
updated frequently to insure its
validity. . ." (unsigned)

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APPENDIX A

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAMS
ROOTL, FREQR, PARTL, AND POLY
(DECEMBER 1976)

Brief Description of ProgramsROOTL, FREQR, PARTL, and POLY

This appendix is indeed a brief description of each of the programs - ROOTL, FREQR, PARTL, and POLY. Initially, the approach to this appendix was to obtain every bit of information about each of the programs, and then to write a brief, but thorough, description of each program using the information that had been gathered. However, it is determined that the original user's guides for each of the programs is an "authority" for not only its description, but also for its operation. Hence, with an intent not to draw from that which is already in the original user's guides (duplication of effort is both unprofitable and unnecessary), but yet to provide a better understanding of the programs in their present state (in the CCPCSD), it is decided instead to make the reader aware of each user's guide, and to provide all of the changes to each program since incorporating each into the CCPCSD.

ROOTL (Root Locus Program)

The user's guide for program ROOTL is:

NAME: ROOTL USER'S MANUAL
A DIGITAL COMPUTER PROGRAM TO CALCULATE
AND PLOT THE ROOT LOCUS

DATE: March 1975

DEPARTMENT: Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT/EN)
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OHIO 45433

The following changes have been made to ROOTL:

1. Factors instead of roots are now entered for poles and zeros (i.e., for poles $(s+3)(s+6)$: BEFORE - $XP(1)=-3,-6$ (as roots); NOW - $XP(1)=3,6$ (as factors)).
2. The operator is provided with a list of options (if he desires).
3. The operator may elect to enter the input parameters either in one NAMELIST statement, or in groups of parameters in the form of a step-by-step procedure - several NAMELIST entries (each "asked" by the computer). For each entry, a '\$INPUD' must start in column two, and a '\$' must be added at the end of the entry.

EXAMPLE: a. Regular one-NAMELIST entry:

```
$INPUD AA=12,BB=13,CC=-10,DD=-14,
N=2,M=1,XP(1)=2,4,YP(1)=0,XZ(1)=3,
YZ(1)=0$
```

- b. Reply after being "asked" about option by the step-by-step procedure:

```
$INPUD LL=1$
```

- c. Wanting no change to parameters being "asked" by the step-by-step procedure:

```
$INPUD $
```

FREQR (Frequency Response Program)

The user's guide for program FREQR is:

```
NAME:  FREQR
      FREQUENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM
```

DATE: November 1975

DEPARTMENT: Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT/EN)
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio 45433

Program FREQR remains relatively unchanged with the only addition being a list of options (operator requested).

PARTL (Time Response Program)

The user's guide for program PARTL IS:

NAME: PARTL
HEAVISIDE PARTIAL FRACTION EXPANSION AND
TIME RESPONSE PROGRAM

DATE: December 1974 (Revised)

DEPARTMENT: Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT/EN)
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio 45433

The version of program PARTL that is presently in the CCPCSD is, unfortunately, not the latest AFIT version. However, the only change that the updated version has incorporated in it is in the format of the coefficients for the partial fraction expansion. (The version in the CCPCSD was received from the AFIT CDC 6600 computer library as the "latest" version of PARTL.)

Present (CCPCSD) PARTL: (Coefficient printout)

ROOT		POWER	COEFFICIENT	
REAL	IMAG		REAL	IMAG
...
REAL	IMAG		REAL	IMAG
...

Updated version of PARTL: (Coefficient Printout)

FACTOR		POWER	COEFFICIENT			
REAL	IMAG		REAL	IMAG	MAGNITUDE	ANGLE
...

It is quite possible that the truly updated version of PARTL is available now.

The only change to program PARTL is the termination procedure. A '0' (zero) is used to terminate normally instead of a '6' (six). Also, the operator must remember to dispose his plots to the calcomp plotter.

POLY (Polynomial Factoring Program)

The user's guide for program POLY is:

NAME: POLY
 CDC 6600 PROGRAM TO FIND THE ZEROS OF
 A POLYNOMIAL

DATE: October 1974 (Revised)

DEPARTMENT: Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT/ENC)
 Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio 45433

Program POLY does not have any changes or additions since its incorporation into the CCPCSD program.

It should be noted that, even without the program

descriptions or the original user's guide for each of the programs, programs POLY, PARTL, and FREQR (in the CCPCSD) could be used satisfactorily by the operator. ROOTL is more complicated and, because of its input requirements, requires the user's guide as a reference for the symbols (LL, GTOL, GANE, XP(1), and others). These input symbols may be foreign to the operator. Therefore, the user's guides for programs ROOTL, FREQR, PARTL, and POLY should be obtained for references before using the CCPCSD.

APPENDIX B

USER'S MANUAL FOR THE CONSOLIDATED
COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR CONTROL SYSTEM
DESIGN (CCPCSD)

(DECEMBER 1976)

Contents

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CCPCSD
USER'S MANUAL

Introduction

The CCPCSD is developed to be completely user-oriented. With this in mind, an engineer or student need only know how to call it up (if it is already in the CDC 6600 computer library), and what commands to give the computer to begin executing the program. Therefore, it is assumed that the CCPCSD is in the permanent files in binary deck form and source deck form. A discussion follows now for using both forms. (Underlined commands and instructions indicate the computer commands; the replies from the operator are not underlined.)

CCPCSD In Binary Deck Form

When the CCPCSD is in the CDC 6600 computer in binary form, the commands to use the program are as follows:

(NOTE: PROJX is the file name for the CCPCSD.)

PLEASE LOGIN

LOGIN,(your problem number),(your password),(terminal ID number)

COMMAND - ATTACH,PROJX,(file name PROJX cataloged under),CY=(cycle PROJX cataloged),ID=(ID number PROJX cataloged under if different from yours),PW=(password if used when PROJX cataloged)

COMMAND - ATTACH,CCAUX,ID=X654321,SN=AFIT

COMMAND - LIBRARY,CCAUX

COMMAND - PROJX

The CCPCSD program now begins to execute. From this point, the operator need only follow the directions as they are presented, as they are completely self explanatory.

CCPCSD In Source Deck Form

If the source deck for the CCPCSD is in the permanent files, the following procedure is to be used to make the CCPCSD operational: (PROJX is the file name for the CCPCSD.)

PLEASE LOGIN

LOGIN,(your problem number),(your password),
(terminal ID number)

COMMAND - ATTACH,PROJX,(file name PROJX cataloged under), CY=(cycle PROJX cataloged), ID=(ID number PROJX cataloged under if different from yours),PW=(password if used when PROJX cataloged)

COMMAND - ATTACH,CCAUX,ID=X654321,SN=AFIT

COMMAND - LIBRARY,CCAUX

COMMAND - RU,F=PROJX,FTN

The CCPCSD is now ready for execution. It is compiled (approximately 19 seconds of compilation time), and after being compiled, it begins execution by presenting a program title banner and the statement, "PLEASE TYPE 'TTY' IF YOU ARE AT AN INTERCOM TERMINAL." Again, the operator need only follow the directions as they are presented, as they are completely self explanatory.

Statements The CCPCSD Presents To The Operator

The executive overlay (Overlay(CCPCSD,0,0)) of the

CCPCSD presents the following directions, questions, statements, and explanations in the order given below:

- a. "DO YOU WANT AN EXPLANATION OF THE PROGRAM? TYPE 'YES' OR 'NO'."
- b. If your reply is 'YES', the following explanation is presented:

" YOU ARE ABOUT TO BEGIN A CONSOLIDATED COMPUTER PROGRAM WHICH CAN BE USED AS AN AID IN DESIGNING AND ANALYZING CONTROL SYSTEMS. YOU MUST HAVE YOUR SYSTEM REDUCED TO A SINGLE TRANSFER FUNCTION OF THE FORM:

$$\frac{K (S + Z_1) \dots (S + Z_M)}{(S + P_1) \dots (S + P_N)}$$

WHERE K=GAIN CONSTANT, Z=ZEROS, P=POLES OF THE SYSTEM; OR OF THE FORM:

$$\frac{K (A_1 X^M + A_2 X^{M-1} + \dots + A_M X + A_{M+1})}{(B_1 X^N + B_2 X^{N-1} + \dots + B_N X + B_{N+1})}$$

IF YOU HAVE THE LAST FORM SHOWN, YOU WILL BE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO USE PROGRAM 'POLY' TO OBTAIN FACTORS (ROOTS) OF THE NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR FOR YOUR TRANSFER FUNCTION. THEN YOU WILL BE PROVIDED WITH A LIST OF THE INDIVIDUAL SUBPROGRAMS THAT ARE PRESENTLY AVAILABLE FOR YOUR USE. THE INPUT REQUIREMENTS WILL BE SPECIFIED AT THE BEGINNING OF YOUR RUN. AT THE END OF EACH RUN, YOU WILL BE GIVEN THE CHOICE TO STOP, CONTINUE WITH THE PRESENT RUN USING NEW DATA, OR GO TO ANOTHER SUBPROGRAM. IN ANY CASE, YOU WILL BE PROVIDED THE INITIAL LISTING OF SUBPROGRAMS ONLY AT THE BEGINNING; SO, COPY THE LIST AS SOON AS IT IS SHOWN IF YOU INTEND TO DO MORE THAN ONE DESIGN."

- c. " YOU WILL NEED THE ROOTS AND/OR FACTORS OF THE NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR OF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE THESE ROOTS AND/OR FACTORS, TYPE 'POLY'. OTHERWISE, TYPE 'NO'. (POLY WILL BE AVAILABLE AGAIN AS A SUBPROGRAM.)"
- d. " THE FOLLOWING SUBPROGRAMS WITH EXPLAINED OUTPUTS ARE AVAILABLE:

PARTL...PARTIAL FRACTION EXPANSION AND TIME
RESPONSE OUTPUT
FREQR...FREQUENCY RESPONSE WITH POLAR PLOT OR
BODE PLOT OR BOTH
ROOTL...ROOT LOCUS WITH PRINTS OR PLOTS OR BOTH
POLY....DETERMINES ROOTS OF POLYNOMIAL

TYPE THE SYMBOLIC NAME OF THE RESPONSE YOU DESIRE.
EXAMPLE: PARTL."

- e. Once you have finished using any one of the programs shown in d above, the following statement is presented:

" IF YOU ARE FINISHED, TYPE 'STOP'. IF YOU DESIRE TO USE ANOTHER SUBPROGRAM, TYPE THE CORRECT SYMBOLIC NAME FOR THAT SUBPROGRAM."

Each of the statements shown above is easy to understand, and the operator should not have any problem directing the CCPCSD with these statements.

Do's And Don't's

- Do:
- a. Make sure the CCPCSD is in the permanent files before attempting to attach the program. Know if the CCPCSD is in source or binary form.
 - b. Remember to attach the auxiliary calcomp routines (CCAUX) and to LIBRARY,CCAUX.
 - c. After commanding the CCPCSD to stop, always check FILES to make sure the file PLOT is disposed. If it is still present, type DISPOSE,PLOT,PT=IBB.

Don't:

- a. Do not make any mistake while entering the input data into subprogram ROOTL. This will cause the total CCPCSD program to terminate.
- b. Do not forget to double check each entry you make before returning the carriage.

Sample Problem

The following sample problem demonstrates the usefulness and versatility of the CCPCSD.

The system to be analyzed is assumed to be described by the equation

$$C(s) = \frac{4}{s(s^2 + s + 1)(s^2 + 0.4s + 4)}$$

$$= \frac{4}{s(s + 0.5 \pm j0.866)(s + 0.2 \pm j1.99)} \quad .$$

File ANSWER is connected to obtain the printed output of the partial fraction expansion from subprogram PARTL. Options 1 (tabular listing) and 4 (calcomp plot) are chosen from subprogram PARTL. Option 1 (begin new problem), -1 (open-loop response, tabular listing), and -3 (calcomp plot of Bode diagram of the frequency response) are chosen from subprogram FREQR. Option 3 (root locus, calcomp plot) is chosen for subprogram ROOTL. For the executive overlay, the explanation of the CCPCSD is printed out. For each of the subprograms, the list of options is printed out. The plot file (PLOT) is not disposed at the end of the total run, because subprogram ROOTL automatically disposes the file. (If subprogram ROOTL is not used, then the operator must dispose the plot file by giving the command DISPOSE,PLOT,PT=IBB before LOGOUT.) The terminal printout and calcomp plots are now shown.

COMMAND- ATTACH,FRED,OBRIEN,CY=5,PW=FLOB1

COMMAND- ATTACH,CCAUX, ID=X654321,SN=AFIT

PFN IS

CCAUX

PF CYCLE NO. = 001

COMMAND- LIBRARY,CCAUX

COMMAND- CONNECT,ANSWER

COMMAND- FRED

PROJX

 *****START OF CONSOLIDATED COMPUTER PROGRAM*****
 *****FOR CONTROL SYSTEM DESIGN.*****

PLEASE TYPE 'TTY' IF YOU ARE AT AN INTERCOM TERMINAL. TTY

DO YOU WANT AN EXPLANATION OF THE PROGRAM?
 TYPE EITHER 'YES' OR 'NO'.

YES

 YOU ARE ABOUT TO BEGIN A CONSOLIDATED COMPUTER
 PROGRAM WHICH CAN BE USED AS AN AID IN DESIGNING AND ANALYZING
 CONTROL SYSTEMS. YOU MUST HAVE YOUR SYSTEM REDUCED TO A SINGLE
 TRANSFER FUNCTION OF THE FORM*

$$\frac{K (S + Z_1) \dots (S + Z_M)}{(S + P_1) \dots (S + P_N)}$$

WHERE K = GAIN CONSTANT, Z = ZEROS, P = POLES OF THE SYSTEM,
 OR OF THE FORM:

$$\frac{K (A_1 X^M + A_2 X^{M-1} + A_3 X^{M-2} + \dots + A_M X + A_{M+1})}{B_1 X^N + B_2 X^{N-1} + B_3 X^{N-2} + \dots + B_N X + B_{N+1}}$$

IF YOU HAVE THE LAST FORM SHOWN, YOU WILL BE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO USE PROGRAM 'POLY' TO OBTAIN FACTORS (ROOTS) OF THE NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR FOR YOUR TRANSFER FUNCTION. THEN YOU WILL BE PROVIDED WITH A LIST OF THE INDIVIDUAL SUBPROGRAMS THAT ARE PRESENTLY AVAILABLE FOR YOUR USE. THE INPUT REQUIREMENTS WILL BE SPECIFIED AT THE BEGINNING OF YOUR RUN. AT THE END OF EACH RUN, YOU WILL BE GIVEN THE CHOICE TO STOP, CONTINUE WITH THE PRESENT RUN USING NEW DATA, OR GO TO ANOTHER SUBPROGRAM. IN ANY CASE, YOU WILL BE PROVIDED THE INITIAL LISTING OF SUBPROGRAMS ONLY AT THE BEGINNING; SO, COPY THE LIST AS SOON AS IT IS SHOWN IF YOU INTEND TO DO MORE THAN ONE DESIGN.

 YOU WILL NEED THE ROOTS AND/OR FACTORS OF THE NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR OF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE THESE ROOTS AND/OR FACTORS, TYPE 'POLY'. OTHERWISE, TYPE 'NO'. 'POLY' WILL BE AVAILABLE AGAIN AS A SUBPROGRAM. NO

THE FOLLOWING SUBPROGRAMS WITH EXPLAINED OUTPUTS ARE AVAILABLE:

PARTL...PARTIAL FRACTION EXPANSION WITH TIME RESPONSE OUTPUT.
 FREQR...FREQUENCY RESPONSE WITH POLAR PLOT OR BODE PLOT OUTPUT.
 ROOTL...ROOT LOCUS WITH PRINTS OR PLOTS OR BOTH.
 POLY....DETERMINES ROOTS OF POLYNOMIAL.

TYPE THE SYMBOLIC NAME OF THE RESPONSE YOU DESIRE.
 EXAMPLE: PARTL PARTL

=====

***** START OF PROGRAM 'PARTL' *****

TYPE NO. OF ZEROS, POLES, POWER OF REPEATED ROOT, AND NUMERATOR CONSTANT
0.5, 0.4

TYPE REAL AND IMAG PARTS OF DENOMINATOR FACTOR. 0, 0

TYPE REAL AND IMAG PARTS OF DENOMINATOR FACTOR. 0.5, 0.866

CONJUGATE ASSUMED

TYPE REAL AND IMAG PARTS OF DENOMINATOR FACTOR. 0.2, 1.99

CONJUGATE ASSUMED

ROOT		POWER	COEFFICIENT	
REAL	IMAG		REAL	IMAG
0.	0.	1	1.0000	0.
.50000	.86600	1	-.64516	-.24834
.50000	-.86600	1	-.64516	.24834
.20000	1.9900	1	.14515	-.39441E-01
.20000	-1.9900	1	.14515	.39441E-01

REAL	IMAG		MAGNITUDE	ANGLE
0.	0.	1	1.0000	0.000
.50000	.86600	1	.69131	-158.947
.50000	-.86600	1	.69131	158.947
.20000	1.9900	1	.15042	-15.201
.20000	-1.9900	1	.15042	15.201

THE TIME FUNCTION IS

F(T)=

1.0000	EXP(0.	T)	
1.3826	EXP(-.50000	T)	SIN(.86600 *T+ 248.947)
.30083	EXP(-.20000	T)	SIN(1.9900 *T+ 105.201)

CALCULATIONS COMPLETE

FOR TABULAR LISTING TYPE 1

FOR TELETYPE PLOT TYPE 2

FOR PRINTER PLOT TYPE 3

FOR CALCOMP PLOT TYPE 4

FOR ANOTHER PROBLEM TYPE 5

TO TERMINATE TYPE 0

TYPE OPTION 1TYPE INITIAL TIME, LISTING TIME DURATION, DELTA TIME. 0.5, .5

T	F(T)
0.	-.10730929E-07
.50000000	.87120957E-02
1.0000000	.10776403
1.5000000	.38884255
2.0000000	.80505999
2.5000000	1.1809903
3.0000000	1.3540184
3.5000000	1.3005925
4.0000000	1.1378976
4.5000000	1.0151548
5.0000000	.99951412

TYPE OPTION 4TYPE INITIAL TIME, PLOT DURATION. 0.5

TYPE TITLE - 50 CHARACTERS MAX

SAMPLE CCPCSD---PARTI PORTION

TYPE NO. OF CHARACTERS, INCL SPACES.29

TYPE OPTION **0**

-----END OF PROGRAM 'PARTL'-----

IF YOU ARE FINISHED, TYPE 'STOP'. IF YOU DESIRE TO USE
ANOTHER SUBPROGRAM, TYPE THE CORRECT SYMBOLIC NAME FOR THAT
SUBPROGRAM.

FREQR

=====

*****START OF PROGRAM 'FREQR'*****

DO YOU WANT A LIST OF OPTIONS AVAILABLE FOR 'FREQR'?
TYPE 'YES' OR 'NO'.

YES

THE FOLLOWING OPTIONS ARE AVAILABLE FOR PROGRAM 'FREQR':

- 1...TO BEGIN A NEW PROBLEM. INPUT OF $G(s)$ OR $G(z)$.
- 1...FOLLOWED BY ω (OMEGA); CALCULATES $G(j\omega)$ USING FUNCTION
ALREADY READ INTO MEMORY AFTER OPTION 1.
- 2...CLOSED-LOOP RESPONSE, $C(j\omega)/R(j\omega)$.
- 3...PRODUCES TTY PLOT OF OPTIONS -1 OR -2, OR BOTH.
- 3...PRODUCES CALCOMP PLOT OF BODE DIAGRAM (FREQ RESPONSE).
- 4...TO READ IN A $H(s)$, FEEDBACK TRANSFER FUNCTION.
- 5...ADDS A TRANSPORT LAG TERM (E^{sT}) TO $G(s)$.
- 6...INPUT NEW FORWARD GAIN CONSTANT ONLY.
- 6...INPUT NEW FEEDBACK GAIN CONSTANT ONLY.
- 7...ALLOWS AUTOMATIC DISPOSE BODE PLOTS TO BLDG 640, 'BB'.
- 9...TO SEE PRESENT $G(s)$, $H(s)$, OR $G(z)$ FUNCTIONS.
- 11...SAME AS -1, EXCEPT $G(z)$ IS CALCULATED.
- 12...SAME AS -2, EXCEPT CLOSED-LOOP Z-DOMAIN IS CALCULATED.
- 15...TO SET A SAMPLE PERIOD FOR THE SAMPLED DATA SYSTEM.
- 0...CAUSES THE PROGRAM TO STOP.

TYPE OPTION NUMBER -- **1**

FORWARD TRANSFER FUNCTION -- $G(s)$

TYPE GAIN CONSTANT K -- **4**

GAIN CONSTANT = 4.000000

TYPE ORDER OF NUMERATOR -- (0)

TYPE NUMBER OF FACTORS OF A GIVEN ORDER -- (1)

TYPE ORDER OF THOSE FACTORS -- (0)

TYPE 1 COEFFICIENT(S)

(1)

COEFFICIENT(S) OF NUMERATOR

1.000000E+00 S(0)

TYPE ORDER OF DENOMINATOR -- (5)

TYPE NUMBER OF FACTORS OF A GIVEN ORDER -- (1)

TYPE ORDER OF THOSE FACTORS -- (1)

TYPE 2 COEFFICIENT(S)

(1.0)

COEFFICIENT(S) OF DENOMINATOR

1.000000E+00 S(1) 0. S(0)

TYPE NUMBER OF FACTORS OF A GIVEN ORDER -- (2)

TYPE ORDER OF THOSE FACTORS -- (2)

TYPE 6 COEFFICIENT(S)

(1.1,1.1,.4,.4)

COEFFICIENT(S) OF DENOMINATOR

1.000000E+00 S(2) 1.000000E+00 S(1) 1.000000E+00 S(0)

1.000000E+00 S(2) 4.000000E-01 S(1) 4.000000E+00 S(0)

TYPE OPTION NUMBER -- (-1)

TO RESTART PLOT ARRAY STORAGE, ENTER A '1'.

(1)

TYPE INITIAL, INCREMENTAL, AND FINAL OMEGA.

(0.1,.8,.8)

G -- OPEN-LOOP RESPONSE

W	MAGNITUDE	MAG. IN DB	ANGLE IN DEGREES
.10	10.074552	20.064515	-96.3423
.90	1.5051088	3.5513577	-174.5180
1.70	.71105541	-2.9619311	-259.5217
2.50	.11175204	-19.034891	-40.5742
3.30	.16572214E-01	-35.612389	-60.7022
4.10	.46252095E-02	-46.697372	-68.1662
4.90	.17258231E-02	-55.260074	-72.3841
5.70	.76724325E-03	-62.301338	-75.1645
6.50	.38438311E-03	-68.304714	-77.1566
7.30	.21018778E-03	-73.547850	-78.6622

TYPE OPTION NUMBER -- (-3)

IF YOU WANT A MAG VS W PLOT, ENTER A 0

IF YOU WANT A DB VS LOG W PLOT, ENTER A 1

IF YOU WANT BOTH TYPES OF PLOTS, ENTER A 2 (2)

TYPE IN TITLE OF M-VS-W PLOT, 30 CHARACTERS MAX

TITLE IS SAMPLE COPOSD---FREQR PORTION

TYPE IN TITLE OF DB VS LOG W PLOT, 30 CHARACTERS MAX

TITLE IS SAMPLE COPOSD---FREQR PORTION

TYPE OPTION NUMBER -- (0)

-----END OF PROGRAM (FREQR)-----

 IF YOU ARE FINISHED, TYPE (STOP). IF YOU DESIRE TO USE
 ANOTHER SUBPROGRAM, TYPE THE CORRECT SYMBOLIC NAME FOR THAT
 SUBPROGRAM.

(ROOTL)

*****~~START OF PROGRAM 'ROOTL'~~*****

DO YOU WANT A LIST OF OPTIONS AVAILABLE FOR 'ROOTL'?
TYPE 'YES' OR 'NO'. YES

THE FOLLOWING OPTIONS ARE AVAILABLE FOR 'ROOTL':

- 0...TO STOP THE PROGRAM
- 1...COMPUTES EACH BRANCH OF THE LOCUS OF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION OVER SPECIFIED BOUNDED REGION. TABULAR OUTPUT FOR BRANCHES, PLUS PLOT, IF DESIRED.
- 2...SIMILAR TO '1', EXCEPT STEP SIZE CAN BE SPECIFIED.
- 3...SIMILAR TO '1', EXCEPT ZETA, DAMPING RATIO, SPECIFIED.
- 4...TO INVESTIGATE PARTS OF LOCUS OF SPECIAL INTEREST.
- 5...SIMILAR TO '4', WITH BOUNDARIES OF '1' - '3'; STARTING POINT MUST BE SPECIFIED.
- 6...TRUNCATED VERSION OF '1'. ONLY ROOTS OF INTEREST FOR A SPECIFIED GAIN OF INTEREST (GAIN) AND TOLERANCE (GTOL) ARE LISTED. NO PLOT GENERATED. GTOL NOT EQUAL TO ZERO.
- 7...SIMILAR TO '6'. FOR SPECIFIED DAMPING RATIO (ZETA), ROOTS OF INTEREST ARE SPECIFIED. (GAIN,GTOL, AND TIME ARE NOT SPECIFIED.

NOW YOU WILL HAVE THE CHOICE OF EITHER ENTERING THE INPUT DATA IN ONE NAMELIST STATEMENT (ASSUMING YOU KNOW EACH PARAMETER AND HAVE THE LIST PREPARED), OR FOLLOWING A STEP BY STEP PROCEDURE TO INPUT EACH PARAMETER. IF YOU INTEND TO USE ONE NAMELIST STATEMENT, TYPE 'ONE'; FOR A STEP BY STEP METHOD, TYPE 'STEP'.

ONE

ENTER NAMELIST INPUT. START IN COLUMN 2 WITH A DOLLAR SIGN AND INPUT (\$INPUT). PUT COMMA BETWEEN EACH ENTRY. END WITH A DOLLAR SIGN. (EXAMPLE: \$INPUT LL=3,N=2,XP(1)=2.4)

\$INPUT LL=3,N=5,M=0,XP(1)=0,0.5,0.5,0.2,0.2,YB(1)=0,0.866,-0.866,1.99,-1.99,GA=4,ZETA=.7,FPN=1,ITITL=29,IPLOT=7,MAXDSP=1\$

ENTER ITITL TITLE SAMPLE COPCSD---ROOTL PORTION

SAMPLE COPCSD---ROOTL PORTION

ROOT LOCUS USING OPTION NUMBER 3

CODE

0-LOCUS PT.

1-POLE

2-ZERO

3-BREAK PT.

4-IMAGINARY AXIS

5-SENSITIVITY PT.

5 POLES AT

X = -0.

Y = 0.

X = -.50000

Y = -.86600

X = -.50000

Y = .86600

X = -.20000

Y = -1.9900

X = -.20000

Y = 1.9900

TIME DELAY (TIME) = 0. , GAIN CONSTANT (GA) = 4.0000000

DAMPING FACTOR OF INTEREST (ZETA) = .7000

REGION OF CALCULATION-REAL -4.50 TO .500
 IMAG -3.50 TO 3.50

BRANCH NUMBER 1

CALCULATION STEP SIZE = .1000

PRINTING STEP SIZE = .2000

LOCUS REAL	LOCUS IMAG	DIST TO ORIGIN	GAIN	ZETA	CD
-0.	0.	0.	0.	1.00000	1
-.20000000	0.	.20000000	.166315	1.00000	0
-.40000000	0.	.40000000	.303990	1.00000	0
-.60000000	0.	.60000000	.469664	1.00000	0
-.80000000	0.	.80000000	.725739	1.00000	0
-1.0000000	0.	1.0000000	1.14997	1.00000	0
-1.2000000	0.	1.2000000	1.84509	1.00000	0
-1.4000000	0.	1.4000000	2.94837	1.00000	0
-1.6000000	0.	1.6000000	4.64125	1.00000	0
-1.8000000	0.	1.8000000	7.15894	1.00000	0
-2.0000000	0.	2.0000000	10.8000	1.00000	0
-2.2000000	0.	2.2000000	15.9359	1.00000	0
-2.4000000	0.	2.4000000	23.0208	1.00000	0
-2.6000000	0.	2.6000000	32.6009	1.00000	0
-2.8000000	0.	2.8000000	45.3243	1.00000	0
-3.0000000	0.	3.0000000	61.9501	1.00000	0
-3.2000000	0.	3.2000000	83.3589	1.00000	0
-3.4000000	0.	3.4000000	110.561	1.00000	0
-3.6000000	0.	3.6000000	144.709	1.00000	0
-3.8000000	0.	3.8000000	187.102	1.00000	0
-4.0000000	0.	4.0000000	239.200	1.00000	0
-4.2000000	0.	4.2000000	302.634	1.00000	0
-4.4000000	0.	4.4000000	379.210	1.00000	0
-4.6000000	0.	4.6000000	470.925	1.00000	0

BOUNDARY

BRANCH NUMBER 2

CALCULATION STEP SIZE = .1000

PRINTING STEP SIZE = .2000

LOCUS REAL	LOCUS IMAG	DIST TO ORIGIN	GAIN	ZETA	CD
-.50000000	-.86600000	.99997800	0.	.50001	1
-.30448854	-.82957040	.88368565	.246524	.34457	0
-.11262071	-.88257788	.88973431	.493125	.12658	0
0.	-.94134735	.94134735	.699934	.00000	4
.17382086	-1.0402725	1.0546945	1.15627	.16481	0
.35058902	-1.1338059	1.1867723	1.85652	.29541	0
.53042467	-1.2213151	1.3315258	2.94947	.39836	0

BOUNDARY

BRANCH NUMBER 3

CALCULATION STEP SIZE = .1000

PRINTING STEP SIZE = .2000

LOCUS REAL	LOCUS IMAG	DIST TO ORIGIN	GAIN	ZETA	CD
-.50000000	.86600000	.99997800	0.	.50001	1
-.30448854	.82957040	.88368565	.246524	.34457	0
-.11262071	.88257788	.88973431	.493125	.12658	0
0.	.94134735	.94134735	.699934	.00000	4
.17382086	1.0402725	1.0546945	1.15627	.16481	0
.35058902	1.1338059	1.1867723	1.85652	.29541	0
.53042467	1.2213151	1.3315258	2.94947	.39836	0

BOUNDARY

BRANCH NUMBER 4

CALCULATION STEP SIZE = .1000

PRINTING STEP SIZE = .2000

LOCUS REAL	LOCUS IMAG	DIST TO ORIGIN	GAIN	ZETA	CD
-.20000000	-1.9900000	2.0000250	0.	.10000	1
-.39519276	-2.0125619	2.0509955	1.33897	.19268	0
-.55125307	-2.1363737	2.2063482	3.31859	.24985	0
-.67354420	-2.2944421	2.3912604	6.60731	.28167	0
-.77726025	-2.4654006	2.5850210	11.7819	.30068	0
-.87005745	-2.6425529	2.7821009	19.4947	.31273	0
-.95587349	-2.8231994	2.9806289	30.5102	.32070	0
-1.0369288	-3.0060350	3.1798534	45.7200	.32609	0
-1.1145739	-3.1903461	3.3794354	66.1536	.32981	0
-1.1896814	-3.3757066	3.5792090	92.9887	.33239	0
-1.2628424	-3.5618444	3.7790880	127.560	.33417	0

BOUNDARY

BRANCH NUMBER 5

CALCULATION STEP SIZE = .1000
 PRINTING STEP SIZE = .2000

LOCUS REAL	LOCUS IMAG	DIST TO ORIGIN	GAIN	ZETA	CD
-1.20000000	1.99000000	2.0000250	0.	.10000	1
-1.39519276	2.0125619	2.0509955	1.33897	.19268	0
-1.55125307	2.1363737	2.2063482	3.31859	.24985	0
-1.67354420	2.2944421	2.3912604	6.60731	.28167	0
-1.77726025	2.4654006	2.5850210	11.7819	.30068	0
-1.87005745	2.6425529	2.7821009	19.4947	.31273	0
-1.95587349	2.8231994	2.9806289	30.5102	.32070	0
-1.0369288	3.0060350	3.1798534	45.7200	.32609	0
-1.1145739	3.1903461	3.3794354	66.1536	.32981	0
-1.1896814	3.3757066	3.5792090	92.9887	.33239	0
-1.2628424	3.5618444	3.7790880	127.560	.33417	0

BOUNDARY

 DO YOU WANT A LIST OF OPTIONS AVAILABLE FOR 'ROOTL'?
 TYPE 'YES' OR 'NO' **NO**

 NOW YOU WILL HAVE THE CHOICE OF EITHER ENTERING THE
 INPUT DATA IN ONE NAMELIST STATEMENT (ASSUMING YOU KNOW EACH
 PARAMETER AND HAVE THE LIST PREPARED), OR FOLLOWING A STEP BY
 STEP PROCEDURE TO INPUT EACH PARAMETER. IF YOU INTEND TO USE
 ONE NAMELIST STATEMENT, TYPE 'ONE'; FOR A STEP BY STEP METHOD,
 TYPE 'STEP'. **ONE**

 ENTER NAMELIST INPUT. START IN COLUMN 2 WITH A DOLLAR
 SIGN AND INPUT (\$INPUT). PUT COMMA BETWEEN EACH ENTRY. END
 WITH A DOLLAR SIGN. (EXAMPLE: \$INPUT LL=3,N=2,XP(1)=2,4\$)

\$INPUT LL=0\$

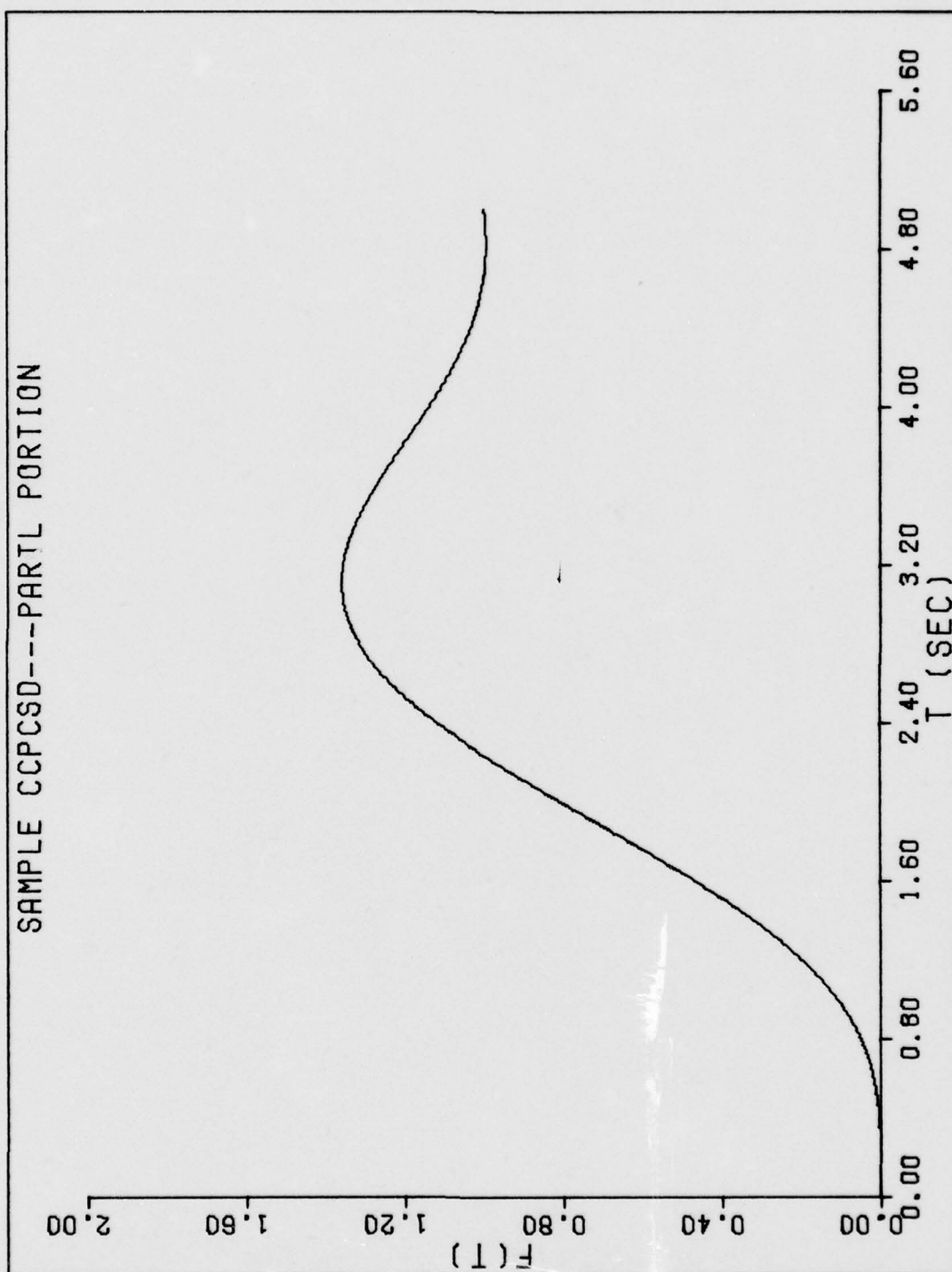
1 PLOTS DISPOSED TO TERMINAL 7

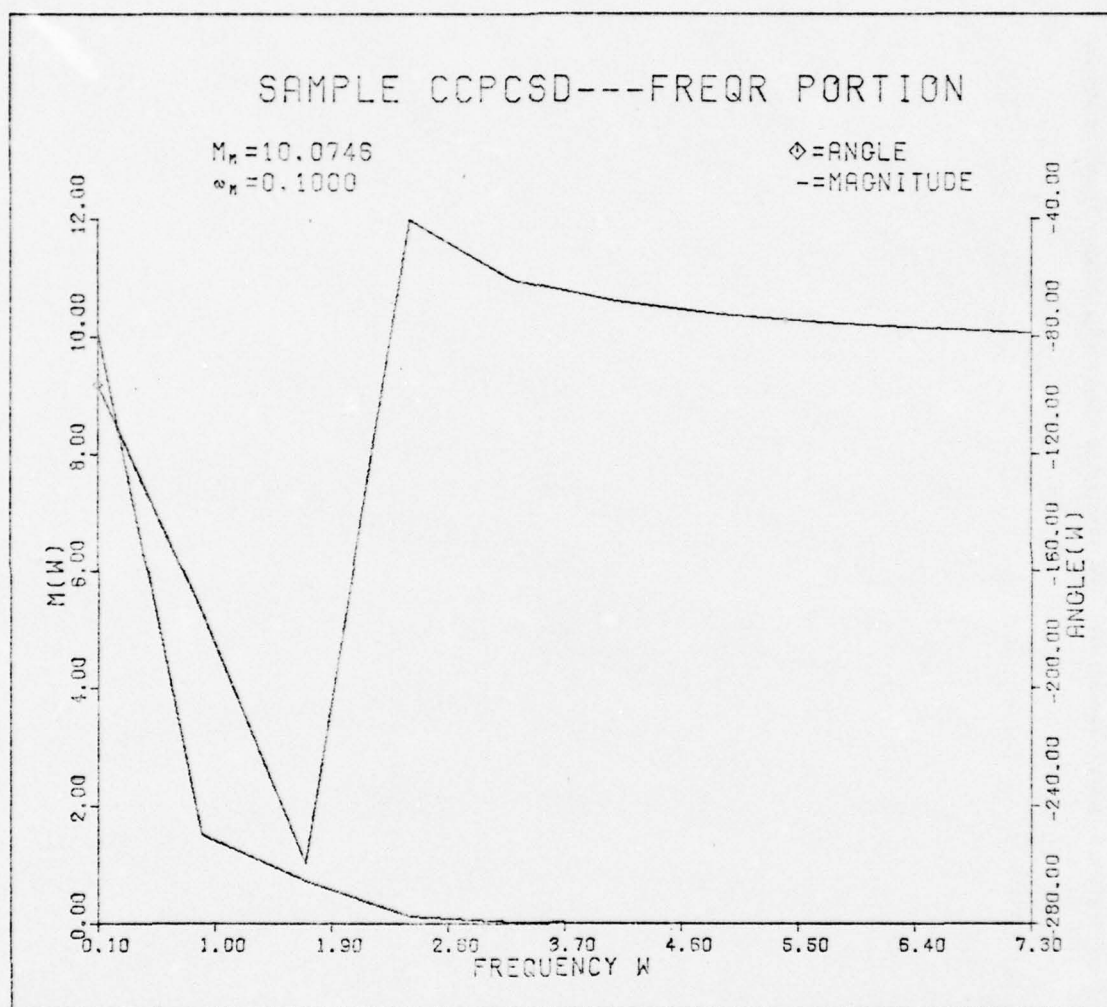
-----END OF PROGRAM 'ROOTL'-----

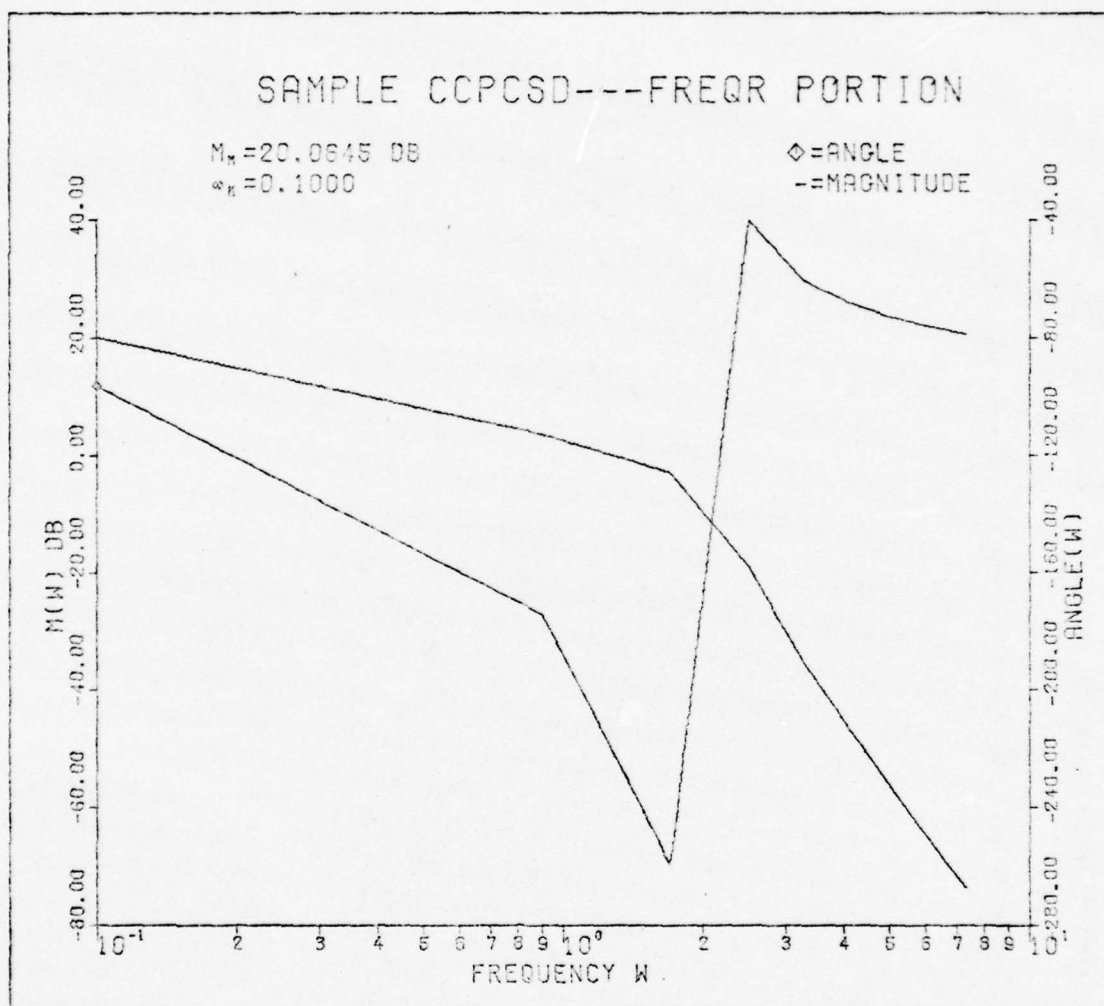
 IF YOU ARE FINISHED, TYPE 'STOP'. IF YOU DESIRE TO USE
 ANOTHER SUBPROGRAM, TYPE THE CORRECT SYMBOLIC NAME FOR THAT
 SUBPROGRAM.

STOP

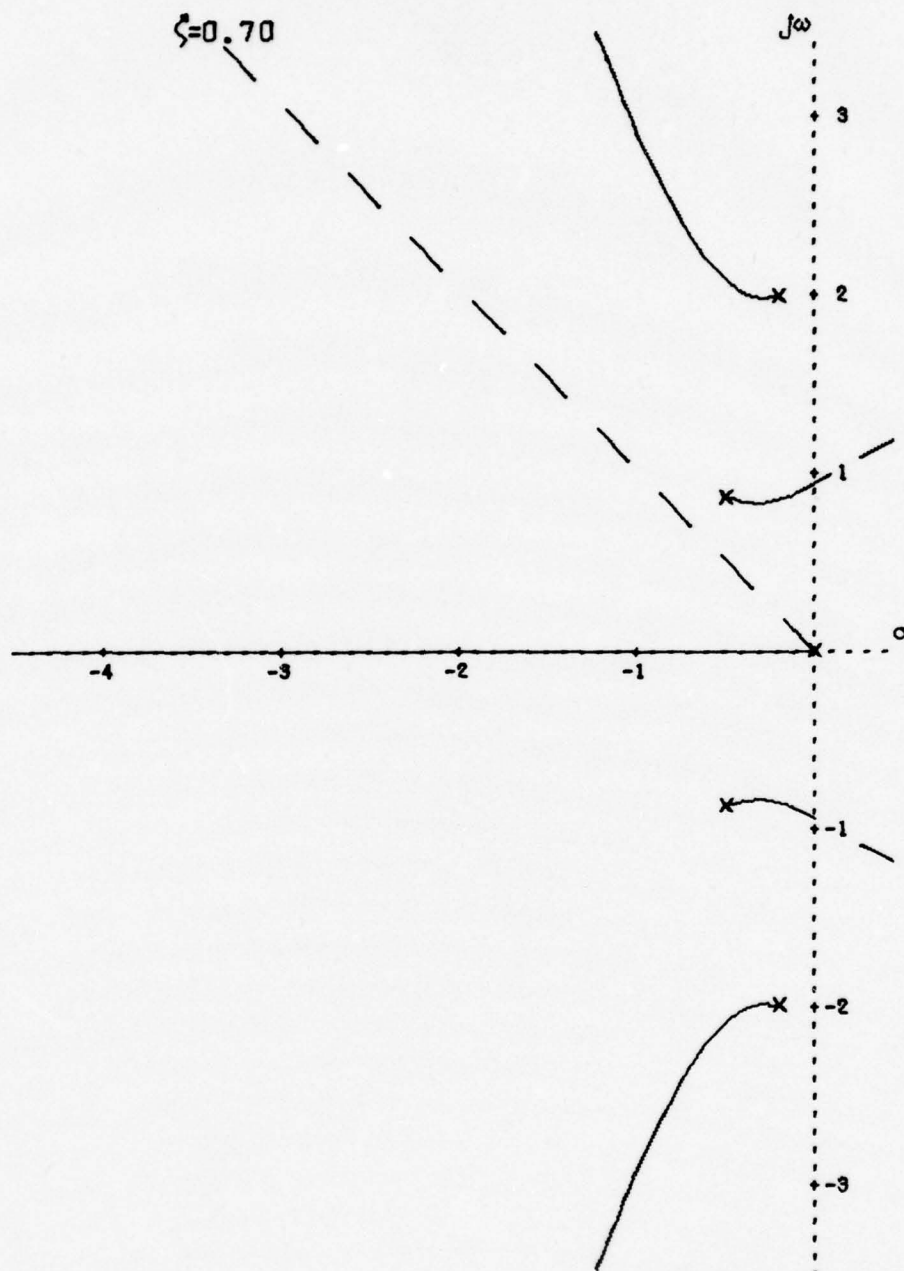
STOP







SAMPLE CCPCSD---ROOTL PORTION



SCALE- 1 UNITS/INCH

$$G(s)H(s) = \frac{K}{s(s^2 + 1s + 1.000)(s^2 + 0.4s + 4)}$$

FIGURE 1 - ROOT LOCUS

GE/EE/76D-38

APPENDIX C

LISTING OF THE CCPCSD

(DECEMBER 1976)

LISTING OF THE CCPCSD

This appendix contains the source listing for the Consolidated Computer Program for Control System Design (CCPCSD). The sequence numbers are on the listing in an effort to maintain the order of the listing, as it is physically long, and, hopefully, to assist anyone who wishes to work with the program.

```

000100 OVERLAY(CCPDSD,0,0)
000110 PROGRAM CCPDSD(INPUT=1003,OUTPUT=1008,ANSWER,PPLOT,CFILE,PLOT,
000120 +TAPE5=INPUT,TAPE7=OUTPUT,TAPE6=ANSWER,TAPE8=PPLOT,TAPE9=1008)
000130 LOGICAL TTY
000140 TTY=.TRUE.
000150 PRINT 889
000160 FORMAT(" *****")
000170 +"/" *****START OF CONSOLIDATED COMPUTER PROGRAM*****
000180 + " *****FOR CONTROL SYSTEM DESIGN.*****
000190 + " *****
000200 +"/")
000210 PRINT 939
000220 FORMAT (" PLEASE TYPE 'TTY' IF YOU ARE AT AN INTERCOM TERMINAL.")
000230 READ 1000,I
000240 1000 FORMAT (A10)
000250 IF (I.EQ.3HTTY) GO TO 1
000260 1 PRINT 1013
000270 1013 FORMAT(" DO YOU WANT AN EXPLANATION OF THE PROGRAM?"/
000280 + " TYPE EITHER 'YES' OR 'NO','")
000290 15 READ 1014,K
000300 1014 FORMAT(A10)
000310 IF(K.EQ.34YES) GO TO 15
000320 IF(K.EQ.24NO) GO TO 13
000330 PRINT 1015
000340 1015 FORMAT(" SORRY, TRY AGAIN...TYPE EITHER 'YES' OR 'NO','")
000350 GO TO 15
000360 15 PRINT 1001
000370 1001 FORMAT(" *****
000380 +"/" YOU ARE ABOUT TO BEGIN A CONSOLIDATED COMPUTER"/
000390 + " PROGRAM WHICH CAN BE USED AS AN AID IN DESIGNING AND ANALYZING"

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+/" CONTROL SYSTEMS. YOU MUST HAVE YOUR SYSTEM REDUCED TO A SINGLE 0000400
+/" TRANSFER FUNCTION OF THE FORM* 000410
+/" 000420
+/"  $K (S + Z) \dots (S + Z)$  000430
+/" 1 000440
+/" ----- 000450
+/" 000460
+/"  $(S + P) \dots (S + P)$  000470
+/" 1 000480
+/" 000490
+/" 000500
5005 FORMAT(/" " 000510
+/" WHERE  $K$  = GAIN CONSTANT,  $Z$  = ZEROS,  $P$  = POLES OF THE SYSTEM,"/
+/" OR OF THE FORM: 000520
+/" 000530
+/"  $K (A X + A X + A X + \dots + A X + A$  000540
+/" 1 2 3 M M+1 000550
+/" ----- 000560
+/" N N-1 N-2 000570
+/"  $B X + B X + B X + \dots + B X + B$  000580
+/" 1 2 3 N N+1 000590
+/" 000600
5010 FORMAT(/" " 000610
+/" IF YOU HAVE THE LAST FORM SHOWN, YOU WILL BE GIVEN AN 000620
+/" OPPORTUNITY TO USE PROGRAM 'POLY' TO OBTAIN FACTORS (ROOTS) 000630
+/" OF THE NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR FOR YOUR TRANSFER FUNCTION."/ 000640
+/" THEN YOU WILL BE PROVIDED WITH A LIST OF THE INDIVIDUAL SUB- 000650
+/" PROGRAMS THAT ARE PRESENTLY AVAILABLE FOR YOUR USE. THE 000660
+/" INPUT REQUIREMENTS WILL BE SPECIFIED AT THE BEGINNING OF 000670
+/" YOUR RUN. AT THE END OF EACH RUN, YOU WILL BE GIVEN THE 000680

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000950

+ " CHOICE TO STOP, CONTINUE WITH THE PRESENT RUN USING NEW"/
+ " DATA, OR GO TO ANOTHER SUBPROGRAM. IN ANY CASE, YOU WILL"/
+ " BE PROVIDED THE INITIAL LISTING OF SUBPROGRAMS ONLY AT THE"/
+ " BEGINNING: SO, COPY THE LIST AS SOON AS IT IS SHOWN IF YOU"/
+ " INTEND TO DO MORE THAN ONE DESIGN."/
+ " *****")
13 PRINT 1002
1002 FORMAT("//"
+ "/"
+ " YOU WILL NEED THE ROOTS AND/OR FACTORS OF THE"/
+ " NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR OF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION. IF"/
+ " YOU DO NOT HAVE THESE ROOTS AND/OR FACTORS, TYPE 'POLY,'"/
+ " OTHERWISE, TYPE 'NO,'. (POLY WILL BE AVAILABLE AGAIN AS A"/
+ " SUBPROGRAM.)")
12 READ 1003,TF
1003 FORMAT(A7)
IF (TF.EQ.4HPOLY) GO TO 3
IF (TF.EQ.2HNO) GO TO 2
PRINT 1010
1010 FORMAT(" SORRY, TRY AGAIN...TYPE 'POLY' OR 'NO,'.")
GO TO 12
PRINT *
PRINT *
CALL OVERLAY(5HCCPCS),4,0,0)
GO TO 3055
PRINT *
PRINT *
3055 IF (ITY) PRINT 1005
1005 FORMAT(" *****")
+ " THE FOLLOWING SUBPROGRAMS WITH EXPLAINED OUTPUTS ARE"/
+ " PARTL...PARTIAL FRACTION EXPANSION WITH TIM000950
+ " AVAILABLE:"//")

```



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+E RESPONSE OUTPUT. "/"      FREQR...FREQUENCY RESPONSE WITH POLAR 000960
+PLOT OR ROOT PLOT OUTPUT. "/"  ROOTL...ROOT LOCUS WITH PRINTS 000970
+OR PLOTS OR BOTH. "/"      POLY...DETERMINES ROOTS OF POLYNOMIAL. 000980
+ "/" TYPE THE SYMBOLIC NAME OF THE RESPONSE YOU DESIRE. 000990
+ "/" EXAMPLE: PARTL") 001000
7 READ 1011, J 001010
1011 FORMAT(A10) 001020
PRINT *, " ***** 001030
18 IF (J.EQ.54PARTL) GO TO 9 001040
IF (J.EQ.54FREQR) GO TO 11 001050
IF (J.EQ.54ROOTL) GO TO 17 001060
IF (J.EQ.44POLY) GO TO 20 001070
IF (J.EQ.44HSTOP) STOP 001080
PRINT 1008 001090
1008 FORMAT(" ERROR...THE SUBPROGRAM YOU HAVE LISTED IS INCORRECT"/ 001100
+ " OR NOT AVAILABLE. RETYPE THE FIVE-LETTER SYMBOLIC NAME"/ 001110
+ " FOR THE SUBPROGRAM. "/) 001120
GO TO 7 001130
9 CALL OVERLAY(6HCCPCSD,3,0,0) 001140
10 PRINT 1009 001150
1009 FORMAT(" ***** 001160
+ "/" IF YOU ARE FINISHED, TYPE 'STOP'. IF YOU DESIRE TO USE "/ 001170
+ " ANOTHER SUBPROGRAM, TYPE THE CORRECT SYMBOLIC NAME FOR THAT"/ 001180
+ " SUBPROGRAM. "/) 001190
READ 1012, J 001200
1012 FORMAT(A10) 001210
PRINT *, " ***** 001220
IF (J.NE.44STOP) GO TO 18 001230
STOP 001240
20 CALL OVERLAY(6HCCPCSD,4,0,0) 001250

```

001260
001270
001280
001290
001300
001310

```
GO TO 10
CALL OVERLAY(6HCCPCS0,2,0,0)
GO TO 10
CALL OVERLAY(6HCCPCS0,1,0,0)
GO TO 10
END
```

11 17

001320
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001510

```

OVERLAY(COCPDSD,1,0)
PROGRAM ROOT10

THIS PROGRAM READS INPUT DATA, ESTABLISHES DEFAULT VALUES, AND
DIRECTS THE FLOW OF THE OVERALL PROGRAM

COMMON /MAIN01/BOUND,DZW(8),=PN,IFOLD,IFPN,ISTAM,ITITL,ITHES,RAD
+,THESI(8),ZETA,MULT
COMMON /MAIN02/CSIN,CNIS,GAG,II,LN,DELP2(50)
COMMON /MAIN012/GANE,NOPL0T,GTOL,IIV,LL,V,XAX,YAX,DEL(50),
+XDISL(50),XDISR(50),YDISD(50),YDISU(50),XOT,YOT,CB
COMMON/ANGR2/XP(50),YP(50),XZ(50),YZ(50),N,M,X,Y,SIG,GANS,TIME
COMMON/ANGSS/A,B,ANG,PI
COMMON/ANGTI/FX,FY,GAIN,GA,G,J,E,XX,YY
COMMON /ANGJU/ AA,BB,CC,DD,D,DA, JK,SANG,CA
LOGICAL NOPL0T
NAMELIST/INPUT/LL,N,M,GA,TIME,XP,YP,XZ,YZ,DEL,AA,BB,CC,DD,GANE
1,GTOL,X,Y,LN,JK,SNG,=PN,ITITL,IFOLD,ISTAM,ZETA,ITHES,BOUND,RAD
2,MULT,IPL0T,MAXDSP,DELP2
DATA GANE/1000./
,=PN/0./

```

□ □ □ □

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001520      1AGIN/6H      GA/,ANIG/6HTN      /,BGIN/6HSSENSIT/,BNIG/6HIVITY /
001530      DATA MULT/0/,AA,BB,CC,DD/.5,3.5,-4.5,-3.5/,PI/3.1415926535/
001540      DATA E/.0001/,N/1/,M,ITHES/2*0/
001550      DATA NUMPLOT/0/,MAXDSP/4/,FRSTPLT/0./,NNTERM/0/
001560      CALL CONNEC(9)
001570      PRINT 891
001580      FORMAT(//" ===== "///" *****START OF PROGRAM 'ROOTL',*****
+===== "///" *****START OF PROGRAM 'ROOTL',*****
+===== "///" *****START OF PROGRAM 'ROOTL',*****
INITIALIZE VALUES
GA=1.
DO 1000 I=1,50
DELPR(I)=DEL(I)=0
NTERM=IPLDT=ISTAM=IFOLD=IIITL=LN=GTOL=ZETA=TIME=0
LL=J=II=1
BOUND=SNG=1.
NOPLOT=.TRUE.
CGIN=BGIN
CNIG=RNIG
JK=50
RAD=.01
READ INPUT DATA
WRITE(9,3000)
READ(5,3001) JI
IF(JI.EQ.3HYES) GO TO 3005
IF(JI.EQ.2HND) GO TO 3007

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001900
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001930
001940
001950
001960
001970
001980
001990
002000
002010
002020
002030
002040
002050
002060
002070
002080
002090
002100
002110

```

WRITE(9,3003)
C
C LIST OF OPTIONS
C
GO TO 3004
3005 WRITE(9,3005)
C
C CHOICE OF INPUT FORMATS
C
3007 WRITE(9,3008)
3011 READ(5,3009) KL
WRITE(9,3013)
IF(KL.EQ.3)ONE) GO TO 3012
IF(KL.EQ.4)HSTEP) GO TO 3014
WRITE(9,3010)
GO TO 3011
C
C INSTRUCTIONS FOR 'SEPARATE' INPUT. STATEMENTS FOLLOWING.
C
3014 WRITE(9,3015)
WRITE(9,3016)
READ(5,INPUT)
WRITE(9,3017)
READ(5,INPUT)
WRITE(9,3018)
READ(5,INPUT)
WRITE(9,3019)
READ(5,INPUT)
WRITE(9,3020)
READ(5,INPUT)

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002120
002130
002140
002150
002160
002170
002180
002190
002200
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002240
002250
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002390
002400
002410

WRITE(9,3021)
READ(5,INPUT)
WRITE(9,3022)
READ(5,INPUT)
WRITE(9,3023)
READ(5,INPUT)
WRITE(9,3024)
READ(5,INPUT)
WRITE(9,3025)
READ(5,INPUT)
WRITE(9,3026)
READ(5,INPUT)
WRITE(9,3027)
READ(5,INPUT)
WRITE(9,3028)
READ(5,INPUT)
GO TO 3023

C
C
C
ONE-TIME INPUT OF NAMELIST DATA

3012 WRITE(9,200)
READ(5,INPUT)
WRITE(9,3002)

C
C
C
CHANGE SIGNS SO 'FACTORS' ENTERED --- NOT 'ROOTS'

3029 DO 3040 I=1,M
XZ(I)=-XZ(I)
YZ(I)=-YZ(I)
3040 CONTINUE

```

00 3041 J=1,N
XP(J)=-XP(J)
YP(J)=-YP(J)
3041 CONTINUE
IF (EOF(5).NE.0.) LL=0
IF (LL.GT.4) IPLOT=0
IF (IPLOT.EQ.0) GO TO 300
NOPLOT=.FALSE.
NINTERM=IPLOT
C IF THIS IS FIRST PLOT TO BE GENERATED,
C INITIALIZE PLOTTER
IF (FRSTPLT.NE.0) GO TO 300
FRSTPLT=1.
CALL PLOT (0.,-3.,-3)
CALL PLOT (0.,1.,-3)
C DISPOSE PLOTS IF NECESSARY
300 IF ((LL.NE.0).AND. ((NUMPLOT.LT. MAXDSP) .OR. (MULT.NE.0)))
+ .OR. (NUMPLOT.EQ.0)) GO TO 301
LLL=0
IF (LL.EQ.0) LLL=1
CALL DSP(NINTERM,LLL)
WRITE(9,201)NUMPLOT,NINTERM
NUMPLOT=0
301 IF (LL.EQ.0) GO TO 1249
TIME=ABS(TIME)
GA=ABS(GA)
IF (GA.EQ.1.) GO TO 3
GA=1./GA
CGIN=AGIN
CNIG=ANIG

```

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002700
002710

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003020
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003100
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IF(SNG.GE. 0) GO TO 7
GAG = -GAG
SIG = 0
WRITE OUT POLES AND ZEROS TO BE USED
WRITE(7,189)N
DO 13 I=1,N
WRITE(7,191)XP(I),YP(I)
IF (M) 16,15,14
WRITE(7,130)M
DO 15 I=1,M
WRITE(7,191)XZ(I),YZ(I)
GAGI=1./GAG
WRITE OUT TIME DELAY AND GAIN CONSTANT.
WRITE(7,159)TIME,GAGI
BACK UP ORIGIN IF THIS IS A MULTIPLE PLOT
IF (NOPLOT) GO TO 17
IF (MULT.EQ. 0) GO TO 20
CALL PLOT(-4,-XOT,0,-3)
GO TO 17
CALL OVERLAY TO DO INITIAL PLOTTING
NUMPLOT = NUMPLOT + 1
CALL OVERLAY(6HCCPCS),1,1,0)
THE DEFAULT SIZES ARE

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C      CALCULATION: 25 POINTS PER INCH OVER THE AREA CONSIDERED
C      OR .1 WHICH EVER IS LARGER.
C      PRINTING STEP SIZE: 5 POINTS PER INCH
C      IN ANY CASE, THE PRINTING STEP SIZE IS NEVER LESS THAN THE
C      CALCULATION STEP SIZE.
C      IF(LL .GE. 5) GO TO 22
C      NTERM = 1
C      IF(LL .EQ. 2) NTERM = N+1
C      DO 1700 I=1,NTERM
C      IF(DEL(I) .EQ. 0) DEL(I)=AMAX1(.1,.04/V)
C      IF(DELPR(I) .EQ. 0) DELPR(I) = .2/V
C      1700 IF(DEL(I) .GT. DELPR(I))DELPR(I) = DEL(I)
C      D = DEL(I)
C      IF OPTION 4 OR 5, GO TO OVERLAY TO CALCULATE AND PRINT LOCUS BRANCH
C      BUT FOR OPTION 5, FIRST PRINT BOUNDARIES
C      IF(LL-4)22,19,18
C      WRITE OUT THE DESIRED ZETA,GAIN OF INTEREST AND ITS TOLERANCE.
C      IF(ZETA,NE,0)WRITE(7,177)ZETA
C      IF(GTOL,NE,(0.)).AND.GA,NE,1.)WRITE(7,170)GANE,GTOL
C      Z=GANE/GA
C      A=GTOL/GA
C      IF(GTOL,NE,0.)WRITE(7,178)Z,A
C      IF(NOPLOT) GO TO 21
C      SET VALUES FOR PLOTTING IN ROOTS
C      XX=XAX

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003900
003910

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003980
003990
004000
004010
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004070
004080
004090
004100
004110
004120
004130
004140
004150
004160
004170
004180
004190
004200
004210

YY=YAX
G=V
FX=XOT
FY=YOT

C      CALL OVERLAY TO CALCULATE THE CLOSED ROOTS AT DESIRED GAIN.
C
C      21  IF ((GTOL.NE.0).AND.(TIME.EQ.0))CALL OVERLAY(5HCCPCSD
C          + ,1,2,0)
C
C      IF OPTION #6 OR #7, GO TO A NEW PROB-EM.
C      BUT FOR OPTION 7, FIRST PRINT BOUNDARIES.
C
C      IF (LL.EQ.6) GO TO 1
C      WRITE OUT REGION OF CALCULATION
C      18  WRITE(7,172)CC,AA,DD,BB
C          IF(LL.EQ.7) GO TO 1
C
C      CALL OVERLAY TO TRACE ROOT LOCUS AND PRINT AND PLOT AS DESIRED
C
C      19  CALL OVERLAY(5HCCPCSD,1,3,0)
C
C      MOVE OFF PLOT AND JUMP FINAL PLOT BUFFER
C      (ORIGIN WILL HAVE TO BE RESET IF MULTIPLE PLOT WANTED)
C
C      IF (NOPLOT) GO TO 1
C      CALL PLOT(XOT+4.,0,-3)
C      GO TO 1
C
C      FORMATS

```



```

004220
004230
158  FORMAT (//,5X,314ROOT LOCUS USING OPTION NUMBER ,I2)
159  FORMAT (//,6X,4HCODE,/,8X,11H0-LOCUS PT.,10X,6H2-ZERO,15X,15H4-IMAG004240
160  BINARY AXIS,/,8X,6H1-POLE,15X,11H3-BREAK PT.,10X,17H5-SENSITIVITY P004250
21.)
004260
153  FORMAT (//,6X,13HTIME DELAY (TIME) =,G10.4,22H, GAIN CONSTANT (GA)004270
1 =,G16.8)
004280
170  FORMAT (//,6X,25HGAIN OF INTEREST (GANE) =,G13.4,5X,11H+OR- GTOL =,004290
1G12.4)
004300
172  FORMAT (//,6X,27HREGION OF CALCULATION-REAL ,G10.3,2X,34T0 ,G10.3,/004310
1,28X,5HIMAG ,G10.3,2X,34T0 ,G10.3)
004320
174  FORMAT (141)
004330
177  FORMAT (//,6X,35HDAMPING FACTOR OF INTEREST (ZETA) =,G10.4)
004340
178  FORMAT (//,6X,29HSENSITIVITY OF INTEREST (K) =,G13.4,1X,11H+OR- KT0004350
1L =,G12.4)
004360
173  FORMAT ("0",3A10)
004370
180  FORMAT (/,5X,6HFIGURE,I4)
004380
181  FORMAT (8A10)
004390
189  FORMAT (//,4X,I3,1X,3HPOLES AT)
004400
190  FORMAT (//,4X,I3,1X,3HZEROS AT)
004410
191  FORMAT (8X,34X =,G13.5,9X,34Y =,G13.5)
004420
200  FORMAT (" ENTER NAMELIST INPUT. START IN COLUMN 2 WITH A DOLLAR"/
+ " SIGN AND INPUT ($INPUT). PUT COMMA BETWEEN EACH ENTRY. END"/
+ " WITH A DOLLAR SIGN. (EXAMPLE: $INPUT LL=3,N=2,XP(1)=2,4$)"/)
004430
201  FORMAT(I3," PLOTS DISPOSED TO TERMINAL",I2)
004440
202  FORMAT(" ENTER THESE TITLE")
004450
203  FORMAT(" ENTER ITTL TITLE")
004460
3000  FORMAT (//,11H# DO YOU WANT A LIST OF OPTIONS AVAILABLE FOR 'ROOTL?"/
+ " TYPE 'YES' OR 'NO'."")
004470
004480
004490
004500
004510

```


AD-A034 879

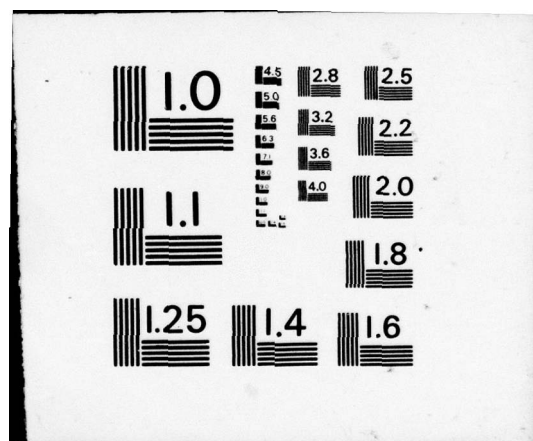
AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OHIO SCH--ETC F/G 9/2
A CONSOLIDATED COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR CONTROL SYSTEM DESIGN (CCPC--ETC(U)
DEC 76 F L O'BRIEN
GE/EE/76D-38

UNCLASSIFIED

NL

2 OF 3
ADA034879





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3001 FORMAT(A10)
3002 FORMAT(" #####")
3003 FORMAT(" SORRY, TRY AGAIN...TYPE 'YES' OR 'NO'.")
3006 FORMAT("/")
+/" THE FOLLOWING OPTIONS ARE AVAILABLE FOR 'ROOTL':"/
+
+ 0... TO STOP THE PROGRAM"/
+ 1... COMPUTES EACH BRANCH OF THE LOCUS OF THE TRANSFER"/
+ FUNCTION OVER SPECIFIED BOUNDED REGION. TABULAR OUTPUT"/
+ FOR BRANCHES, PLUS PLOT, IF DESIRED."/
+ 2... SIMILAR TO '1', EXCEPT STEP SIZE CAN BE SPECIFIED."/
+ 3... SIMILAR TO '1', EXCEPT ZETA, DAMPING RATIO, SPECIFIED."/
+ 4... TO INVESTIGATE PARTS OF LOCUS OF SPECIAL INTEREST."/
+ 5... SIMILAR TO '4', WITH BOUNDARIES OF '1' - '3'; STARTING"/
+ POINT MUST BE SPECIFIED."/
+ 6... TRUNCATED VERSION OF '1'. ONLY ROOTS OF INTEREST FOR A"/
+ SPECIFIED GAIN OF INTEREST (GANE) AND TOLERANCE (GTOL)"/
+ ARE LISTED. NO PLOT GENERATED. GTOL NOT EQUAL TO ZERO."/
+ 7... SIMILAR TO '6'. FOR SPECIFIED DAMPING RATIO (ZETA), ROOTS"/
+ OF INTEREST ARE SPECIFIED. (GANE,GTOL, AND TIME ARE"/
+ NOT SPECIFIED."/
+ #####"/
3009 FORMAT(" #####")
+/" NOW YOU WILL HAVE THE CHOICE OF EITHER ENTERING THE"/
+ INPUT DATA IN ONE NAMELIST STATEMENT (ASSUMING YOU KNOW EACH"/
+ PARAMETER AND HAVE THE LIST PREPARED), OR FOLLOWING A STEP BY"/
+ STEP PROCEDURE TO INPUT EACH PARAMETER. IF YOU INTEND TO USE"/
+ ONE NAMELIST STATEMENT, TYPE 'ONE'; FOR A STEP BY STEP METHOD,"/
+ TYPE 'STEP'."
3009 FORMAT(A10)
3013 FORMAT(" -----")

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+//)
3010 FORMAT("      SORRY, TRY AGAIN...TYPE 'ONE' OR 'STEP'.")
3015 FORMAT(" *****IMPORTANT*****")
+ " BE SURE TO START EACH ENTRY IN COLUMN 2. BEGIN WITH '$INPUD';"/
+ " SKIP A SPACE: ENTER THE DATA; END WITH A DOLLAR SIGN, '$.'"/
+ " EXAMPLE: $INPUD LL=3,N=2,M=3,XP(1)=2,4$ ALSO, IF YOU DO NOT"/
+ " WANT TO ENTER/CHANGE THE PARTICULAR PARAMETER SHOWN, ENTER"/
+ " $INPUD $. TO STOP THE PROGRAM, ENTER '$INPUD LL=0$.'"/
+ " *****")
3016 FORMAT(" CHOOSE OPTION (0 THRU 7): PRECEDE ENTRY BY 'LL='."/)
3017 FORMAT(" ENTER NUMBER OF POLES (DENOMINATOR ORDER) AS 'N=', AND"/004920
+ " NUMBER OF ZEROS (NUMERATOR ORDER) AS 'M='."/)
3018 FORMAT(" ENTER DENOMINATOR FACTORS: REAL PARTS AS 'X'( )=' ,AND"/004940
+ " IMAGINARY PARTS AS 'Y'( )='."/)
3019 FORMAT(" ENTER NUMERATOR FACTORS: REAL PARTS AS 'XZ'( )=' , AND"/004960
+ " IMAGINARY PARTS AS 'YZ'( )='."/)
3020 FORMAT(" ENTER THE OPEN-LOOP GAIN, 'GA=': SIGN OF OPEN-LOOP GAI,
+ " 'SNG=': AND TIME DELAY, 'TIME='."/)
3021 FORMAT(" ENTER THE 24 BOUNDARY, 'AA=': UPPER BOUNDARY, 'BB=': "/005000
+ " LH BOUNDARY, 'CC=': AND LOWER BOUNDARY, 'DD=': EACH SPECIFYING
+ " THE BOUNDARY FOR THE REGION OF CALCULATION."/)
3022 FORMAT(" ENTER BOUNDARY SCALE FACTOR, 'BOUND='."/)
3023 FORMAT(" ENTER REAL AXIS LENGTH, 'IFOLD=': CALCULATION STEP SIZE,
+ " 'DEL=': AND PRINT STEP SIZE, 'DELP='."/)
3024 FORMAT(" ENTER CLOSED-LOOP GAIN OF INTEREST, 'GANE=': AND THE"/005060
+ " REGION OF INTEREST ABOUT GANE, 'STOL='."/)
3025 FORMAT(" ENTER REAL PART STARTING POINT, 'X=': IMAGINARY PART"/005080
+ " STARTING POINT, 'Y=': AND STARTING POINT TYPE NUMBER, 'LN='."/)
3026 FORMAT(" ENTER NUMBER OF LOCUS POINTS COMPUTED, 'JK=': DAMPING"/005100
+ " RATIO, 'ZETA=': AND STEP-SIZE ON RADIAL SEARCH FOR GIVEN ZETA,"/005110

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+ " ,RAD=","/")
3027 FORMAT(/" FOR PLOTS: ENTER FIGURE NUMBER, 'FPN=': FIRST TITLE FLAG,005120
+,,"/" ,ITHES=": SECOND TITLE FLAG, 'ITITL=": AND THIRD TITLE FLAG,"005130
+/" ,ISTAM=","/")
3028 FORMAT(/" FOR PLOTS: ENTER MULTIPLE PLOT FLAG, 'MULT=": PLOTTING"/005160
+ " TERMINAL INDICATOR (7 FOR 3B AT 3LOG 640), 'IPLT=": AND DISPOSE005170
+ "/" LIMIT FOR PLOTS, 'MAXDSP=","/")
1249 WRITE(9,3050)
3050 FORMAT(/"
RETURN
END
-----END OF PROGRAM 'ROOTL',-----
"//)
005180
005190
005200
005210
005220

```

```

SUBROUTINE BANG
  THIS SUBROUTINE COMPUTES THE ANGLE OF A VECTOR FROM ITS RECTANGULAR
  COMPONENTS, A, B, BY FINDING ARCTAN(B/A)
  COMMON/ANGSS/A,3,ANG,PI
  ANG=0.
  IF(A) 2,1,3
  IF(B) 5,6,4
  BAA=B/A
  ANG=ATAN(BAA)+PI
  GO TO 6
  BAA=B/A
  ANG=ATAN(BAA)
  GO TO 6

```

005380
005390
005400
005410
005420

4 ANG=PI/2.
GO TO 6
5 ANG=-PI/2.
5 RETURN
END

005430
005440
005450
005460
005470
005480
005490
005500
005510
005520
005530
005540
005550
005560
005570
005580
005590

SUBROUTINE BOX
THIS SUBROUTINE REDUCES AN ANGLE TO ITS PRIMARY VALUE BETWEEN
PLUS AND MINUS PI (I.E. REMOVES MULTIPLES OF PI)

COMMON/ANGSS/A,B,ANG,PI
LM=ABS(ANG)/6.283185
T=LM

IF (ANG) 1,5,2
ANG=ANG+T*2.*PI

GO TO 3
ANG=ANG-T*2.*PI
T=1.

IF (ANG+PI) 1,5,4
IF (ANG-PI) 5,2,2
RETURN
END

0 0 0 0

1 2 3 4 5

```

005600
005610
005620
005630
005640
005650
005660
005670
005680
005690
005700
005710
005720
005730
005740
005750
005760
005770
005780
005790
005800
005810
005820
005830
005840
005850
005860
005870
005880
005890

SUBROUTINE BANG1
THIS SUBROUTINE COMPUTES PHASE ANGLE OF TEST POINT
GANG=ANG((T-Z(1))+(T-Z(2))+...+(T-Z(M))) -
ANG((T-Z(1))+(T-Z(2))+...+(T-Z(N))) - PI*SIG - TAU*YT
WHERE: T=(XT,YT)
Z(J)=(XZ(J),YZ(J))
P(I)=(XP(I),YP(I))
NOTE: SIG=1. FOR GA>0.
NOTE: SIG=0. FOR GA<0.
AS DEFINED ABOVE, GANG=0 DEG. - - - LOCUS POINT FOR GA>0.
AS DEFINED ABOVE, GANG=180 DEG. - - - LOCUS POINT FOR GA<0.

COMMON/ANGRR2/XP(50),YP(50),XZ(50),YZ(50),N,M,X,Y,SIG,GANG,TIME
COMMON/ANGSS/A,B,ANG,PI
GANG=0.
DO 2 I=1,N
A=X-XP(I)
B=Y-YP(I)
CALL BANG
GANG=GANG-ANG
IF (I-M) 1,1,2
A=X-XZ(I)
B=Y-YZ(I)
CALL BANG
GANG=GANG+ANG
CONTINUE
ANG=GANG-PI*SIG-TIME*Y
CALL BOX
GANG=ANG
1
2

```


RETURN
END

005920

SUBROUTINE BLEND

THIS SUBROUTINE ORDERS ROOTS PRIOR TO PLOTTING LOCUS

COMMON/ANGRR/XP(50),Y2(50),XZ(50),Y7(50),N,M,X,Y,SIG,SANS,TIME
DATA E/.0001/

IF POLE OR ZERO IS ALMOST REAL, MAKE IT REAL.
SETS IMAGINARY PARTS $< 10^{-4}$ EQUAL TO 0.

```

DO 1 I=1,N
  IF (ABS(YZ(I)).LE.E) YZ(I)=0.
  IF (M.LT.I) GO TO 1
  IF (ABS(YZ(I)).LE.E) YZ(I)=0.
CONTINUE
006020
006030
006040
006050
006060

```

ARRANGE COMPLEX POLE PAIRS IN SEQUENCE

```

IF (N.LE.2) GO TO 8
NNN=N-1
006100
006110
006100
006110

```

GET CONJUGATE PAIRS OF POLES ADJACENT

00 4 I=1,NNN


```

IF (YP(I).EQ.0.) GO TO 4
MMM=I+1
DO 3 JM=MMM,N
IF ((ABS(XP(I)-XP(JM)).GT.E).OR.(ABS(YP(I)+YP(JM)).GT.E)) GO TO 3
IIM=JM-I
DO 2 JJM=1,IIM
IPM=JM-JJM
XP(IPM+1)=XP(IPM)
YP(IPM+1)=YP(IPM)
YP(I+1)=-YP(I)
CONTINUE
CONTINUE

MOVE ALMOST IDENTICAL POLES ADJACENT

DO 7 I=1,NNN
MMM=I+1
DO 6 JM=MMM,N
IF ((ABS(XP(I)-XP(JM)).GT.E).OR.(ABS(YP(I)-YP(JM)).GT.E)) GO TO 6
IIM=JM-I
DO 5 JJM=1,IIM
IPM=JM-JJM
XP(IPM+1)=XP(IPM)
YP(IPM+1)=YP(IPM)
CONTINUE
CONTINUE
IF (M.LE.2) RETURN
NNN=M-1

GET CONJUGATE PAIRS OF ZEROS ADJACENT

```

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

5 6 7 8 9

	005460
	005470
	005480
	005490
	005500
	00005510
	005520
	005530
	005540
	005550
	005560
	005570
	005580
	005590
	005600
	005610
	005620
	005630
	005640
	005650
	005660
	005670
	005680
	005690
	005700
	005710
	005720
	005730
	005740
	005750

	DO 11 I=1,NNN
	IF (YZ(I).EQ.0.) GO TO 11
	MM=I+1
	DO 10 JM=MM,M
	IF ((ABS(XZ(I)-XZ(JM)).GT.E).OR.(ABS(YZ(I)+YZ(JM)).GT.E)) GO TO 10005510
	IIM=JM-I
	DO 9 JJM=1,IIM
	IPM=JM-JJM
	X7(IPM+1)=XZ(IPM)
	YZ(IPM+1)=YZ(IPM)
	YZ(I+1)=-YZ(I)
	CONTINUE
	CONTINUE
	MOVE ALMOST IDENTICAL ZEROS ADJACENT
	DO 14 I=1,NNN
	MM=I+1
	DO 13 JM=MM,M
	IF ((ABS(XZ(I)-XZ(JM)).GT.E).OR.(ABS(YZ(I)-YZ(JM)).GT.E)) GO TO 13006670
	IIM=JM-I
	DO 12 JJM=1,IIM
	IPM=JM-JJM
	XZ(IPM+1)=XZ(IPM)
	YZ(IPM+1)=YZ(IPM)
	CONTINUE
	CONTINUE
	RETURN

9	
10	
11	
C	
C	
C	
C	
C	
12	
13	
14	

```

006760
END
SUBROUTINE SMULR (COE,N1,ROOTR,ROOTI)
THIS SUBROUTINE IS USED IN FACTORING THE INPUT NUMERATOR AND
DENOMINATOR POLYNOMIALS WHEN THE INPUT TRANSFER FUNCTION IS IN
POLYNOMIAL FORM.
DIMENSION COE(1),ROOTR(1),ROOTI(1)
N4=0
I=N1+1
IF (COE(I)) 3,2,3
N4=N4+1
ROOTR(N4)=0.0
ROOTI(N4)=0.0
I=I-1
IF (N4-N1) 1,20,1
CONTINUE
AXR=0.8
AXI=0.0
L=1
N3=1
ALP1R=AXR
ALP1I=AXI
M=1
GO TO 25
BET1R=TEMP
006770
006790
006790
006800
006810
006820
006830
006840
006850
006860
006870
006880
006890
006900
006910
006920
006930
006940
006950
006950
006970
006980
006990
007000
007010

```


007020
007030
007040
007050
007060
007070
007080
007090
007100
007110
007120
007130
007140
007150
007160
007170
007180
007190
007200
007210
007220
007230
007240
007250
007260
007270
007280
007290
007300
007310

BET1I=TEMI
AXR=0.85
ALP2R=AXR
ALP2I=AXI
M=2
GO TO 26
BET2R=TE4R
BET2I=TEMI
AXR=0.9
ALP3R=AXR
ALP3I=AXI
M=3
GO TO 26
BET3R=TE4R
BET3I=TEMI
TE1=ALP1R-ALP3R
TE2=ALP1I-ALP3I
TE5=ALP3R-ALP2R
TE6=ALP3I-ALP2I
TEM=TE5*TE5+TE6*TE6
TE3=(TE1*TE5+TE2*TE6)/TEM
TE4=(TE2*TE5-TE1*TE6)/TEM
TE7=TE3+1.0
TE9=TE3*TE3-TE4*TE4
TE10=2.0*TE3*TE4
DE15=TE7*3ET3R-TE4*3ET3I
DE16=TE7*3ET3I+TE4*3ET3R
TE11=TE3*8ET2R-TE4*8ET2I+3ET1R-DE15
TE12=TE3*8ET2I+TE4*8ET2R+3ET1I-DE15
TE7=TE9-1.0

5

7

8


```

007320 TE1=TE9*BE12R-TE10*BE12I
007330 TE2=TE9*BE12I+TE10*BE12R
007340 TE13=TE1-RE11R-TE7*BE13R+TE10*BE13I
007350 TE14=TE2-BE11I-TE7*BE13I-TE10*BE13R
007360 TE15=DE15*TE3-DE16*TE4
007370 TE16=DE15*TE4+DE16*TE3
007380 TE1=TE13*TE13-TE14*TE14-4.0*(TE11*TE15-TE12*TE16)
007390 TE2=2.0*TE13*TE14-4.0*(TE12*TE15+TE11*TE16)
007400 TEM=SQR1(TE1*TE1+TE2*TE2)
007410 IF (TE1) 9,9,10
007420 TE4=SQR1(0.5*(TEM-TE1))
007430 TE3=0.5*TE2/TE4
007440 GO TO 13
007450 TE3=SQR1(0.5*(TEM+TE1))
007460 IF (TE2) 11,12,12
007470 TE3=-TE3
007480 TE4=0.5*TE2/TE3
007490 TE7=TE13+TE3
007500 TE8=TE14+TE4
007510 TE9=TE13-TE3
007520 TE10=TE14-TE4
007530 TE1=2.0*TE15
007540 TE2=2.0*TE16
007550 IF (TE7*TE7+TE8*TE8-TE9*TE9-TE10*TE10) 14,14,15
007560 TE7=TE9
007570 TE8=TE10
007580 TEM=TE7*TE7+TE8*TE8
007590 TE3=(TE1*TE7+TE2*TE8)/TEM
007600 TE4=(TE2*TE1+TE1*TE3)/TEM
007610 AXR=ALP3R+TE3*TE5-TE4*TE6

```

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

```

007620
007630
007640
007650
007660
007670
007680
007690
007700
007710
007720
007730
007740
007750
007760
007770
007780
007790
007800
007810
007820
007830
007840
007850
007860
007870
007880
007890
007900
007910

AXI=ALP3I+TE3*TE6+TE4*TE5
ALP4R=AX2
ALP4I=AXI
M=4
GO TO 26
15 IF (ABS(HELL)+ABS(BELL)-1.0E-20) 19,19,17
17 TE7=ABS(ALP3R-AXR)+ABS(ALP3I-AXI)
IF (TE7/(ABS(AXR)+ABS(AXI))-1.0E-7) 19,19,18
19 N3=N3+1
ALP1R=ALP2R
ALP1I=ALP2I
ALP2R=ALP3R
ALP2I=ALP3I
ALP3R=ALP4R
ALP3I=ALP4I
GET1R=GET2R
GET1I=GET2I
GET2R=GET3R
GET2I=GET3I
GET3R=TEMP
GET3I=TEMP
IF (N3-100) 8,19,19
N4=N4+1
ROOTR(N4)=ALP4R
ROOTI(N4)=ALP4I
N3=0
IF (N4-N1) 21,20,20
20 RETURN
21 IF (ABS(ROOTI(N4))-1.0E-5) 4,4,22
22 GO TO (23,4), L

```

23	AXR=ALP1R AXI=-ALP1I ALP1I=-ALP1I M=5 GO TO 25	007920 007930 007940 007950 007960
24	BET1R=TEM2 BET1I=TEMI AXR=ALP2R AXI=-ALP2I ALP2I=-ALP2I M=6 GO TO 26	007970 007980 007990 008000 008010 008020 008030
25	BET2R=TEM2 BET2I=TEMI AXR=ALP3R AXI=-ALP3I ALP3I=-ALP3I L=2 M=3	008040 008050 008060 008070 008080 008090 008100
25	TEM2=COE(1) TEMI=0.0 DO 27 I=1,N1	008110 008120 008130
27	TE1=TEM2*AXR-TEMI*AXI TEMI=TEMI*AXR+TEM2*AXI TEM2=TE1+COE(I+1) HELL=TEM2 BELL=TEMI IF (N4) 28,30,28 DO 29 I=1,N4 TEMI=AXR-ROJTR(I)	008140 008150 008160 008170 008180 008190 008200 008210

008220
008230
008240
008250
008260
008270
008280

TEM2=AXI-ROOTI(I)
TE1=TEM1*TEM1+TEM2*TEM2
TE2=(TEM2*TEM1+TEM1*TEM2)/TE1
TEMI=(TEM1*TEM1-TEM2*TEM2)/TE1
TEMR=TE2
GO TO (5,6,7,16,24,25), 4
END

23
30

008290
008300
008310
008320
008330
008340
008350
008360
008370
008380
008390
008400
008410
008420
008430
008440
008450
008460
008470

SUBROUTINE ANG1

THIS SUBROUTINE COMPUTES MAGNITUDE AND PHASE ANGLE
(SEE SUBROUTINE GANG1)
WHERE "MAGNITUDE" IS
GAIN = GA*(1-P(1))*1-P(2))*...*(1-P(N))
/((1-Z(1))*1-T-7(2))*...*(1-Z(M))
NOTE: GA USED HERE IS INVERSE OF INPUT VALUE
1-T-P(I)):=SQRT(A**2+B**2)

COMMON/ANGR2/XP(50),YP(50),XZ(50),YZ(50),N,M,X,Y,SIG,GANG,TIME
COMMON/ANGSS/A,B,ANG,PI
COMMON/ANGTT/FX,FY,GAIN,GA,G,J,E,XX,YY
GANG=0.
GAIN=GA
IF (TIME.NE.0.) GAIN=GAIN*(2.71828183** (TIME*X))
FX=0.
FY=-TIME
DO 1 I=1,N

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0


```

008490
008490
008500
008510
008520
008530
008540
008550
008560
008570
008580
008590
008600
008610
008620
008630
008640
008650
008660
008670
008680
008690
008700
008710
008720
008730
008740
008750
008760
008770

A=X-XP(I)
B=Y-YP(I)
G=A*A+B*B
IF (G .GE. E*E) GO TO 5
J=5
GO TO 1
5
FX=FX+B/G
FY=FY-A/G
CALL BANG
GANG=GANG+ANG
1
GAIN=GAIN*SQRT(G)
IF (M) 4,4,2
2
DO 3 I=1,4
A=X-XZ(I)
B=Y-YZ(I)
G=A*A+B*B
IF (G .GE. E*E) GO TO 5
GAIN = 0
GO TO 3
5
FX=FX-B/G
FY=FY+A/G
CALL BANG
GANG=GANG+ANG
GAIN=GAIN/SQRT(G)
3
CONTINUE
4
ANG=GANG-PI*SIG-TIME*Y
CALL ROX
GANG=ANG
RETURN
END

```

```

* * * * *
SUBROUTINE DSP          DISPOSE PLOT FILE
AFIT VERSION FOR SCOPE 3.4  APRIL 74
CALL DSP(ID)
CALL DSP(ID, LAST)

WHERE ID = EITHER: A T40 CHARACTER (HOLLERITH CONSTANT)
                  GIVING THE SCOPE 3.4 TERMINAL ID
OR: AN INTEGER CONSTANT GIVING THE
   OLD TERMINAL ID. SEE THE IDTABLE BELOW
   FOR CORRESPONDENCE.

LAST = AN OPTIONAL 2ND ARGUMENT. IF LAST IS NOT USED OR
      IF IT HAS ZERO VALUE, THE PLOT FILE IS RE-OPENED
      AFTER THE DISPOSE AND A BANNER IS DRAWN WITH
      THE JOBNAME, DATE AND TIME.
      IF LAST .NE. 0 THE PLOT FILE IS NOT RE-OPENED.

IN THIS VERSION OF DSP AN ENDING BANNER IS NOT DRAWN
BEFORE THE DISPOSE.

IDENT DSP
LIST 4, S
SPACE 1
MACRO SUB, A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9, A10, TRAC
LOCAL SKIP, PAR, ST
SPACE 1
IF -DEF, SUB, 1
EXT SUB
CALL

```

```

008780
008790
008800
008810
008820
008830
008840
008850
008860
008870
008880
008890
008900
008910
008920
008930
008940
008950
008960
008970
008980
008990
009000
009010
009020
009030
009040
009050
009060
009070

```


CALL	ENDM	1	TRACEM,TRAC,NAME,INTNAME	009380
	SPACE			009390
	MACRO	1		009400
	SPACE	1		009410
	ENTRY	NAME		009420
X	MICRO	1,=NAME=	REMOVE POSSIBLE =	009430
SKIP1	IFC	NE,*TRAC*TRAC,.*		009440
	IF	-DEF,TRAC,.,1		009450
	BSS	0		009460
TRACE.	ENDIF			009470
SKIP1	VFD	42/7L"X"		009480
TRAC	VFD	18/NAME		009490
	IF	-DEF,TEMPA0,.,1		009500
TEMPA0.	BSS	1		009510
	IFC	NE,*NAME*INTNAME*,1		009520
NAME	BSS	0		009530
	IFC	EQ,**INTNAME*,1		009540
	DATA	0		009550
TRACEM	ENDM			009560
	SPACE	1	NOARG LIMIT IS 6.	009570
FTNLNK	MACRO	NOARG		009580
	SPACE	1		009590
	IFLE	NOARG,6		009600
	SX6	A0	REVISED FOR FORTRAN	009610
	SA0	A1	EXTENDED LINKAGES.	009620
	SA6	TEMPA0.	SAVE A0.	009630
	IFC	NE,**NOARG*		009640
	IFNE	NOARG,0		009650
	IFGE	NOARG,1		009660
	S81	X1	ARG1.	009670

[illegible]

SA4	31		..	EXTRACT TERMINAL ID.	009980
BX3	X0*X4				009990
NZ	X3,ARGC		JJ4P	IF NOT INTEGER ID	010000
MX0	56			MASK INTEGER ID	010010
BX3	-X0*X4				010020
SA3	X3+IDTABLE		SET	NEW CHARACTER ID FROM TABLE	010030
SA2	DISP		..		010040
MX0	36				010050
LX3	24		..	POSITION TERMINAL ID.	010060
BX6	X0*X2			CLEAR DISPOSE COMPLETION BIT.	010070
IX6	X6+X3			INSERT TERMINAL NUMBER.	010080
SA6	DISP		..		010090
MX7	0				010100
EQ	30,82,GO		JJ4P	IF ONLY ONE ARG	010110
SA3	32				010120
BX7	X3				010130
SA7	LAST			STORE 2ND ARG IN LAST	010140
SPACE	1				010150
SA4	JOBNAME		..	BYPASS IF WE ALREADY HAVE JOBNAME.	010160
NZ	X4,ID5				010170
SPACE	1				010180
SA5	JOBID			SET UP PP CALL	010190
BX7	X5			TO GET JOBNAME.	010200
SA4	1		..	LOOP IF RA+1 IS BUSY.	010210
NZ	X4,ID3			ISSUE REQUEST.	010220
SA7	1		..		010230
SA4	1		..	LOOP UNTIL ACCEPTED.	010240
NZ	X4,ID3A		..		010250
SA5	JOBNAME			CONTINUE WHEN JOBNAME RETURNED.	010260
NZ	X5,ID5				010270


```

JOBIO      VFO  18/3HPID,24/0,18/JOBNAME
JOBNAME    DATA 0
LAST       DATA 0
IDENTIFIABLE DATA 2LAB      T0 ASD/AD      8675 (NO ONLINE PLOTTER)
DATA 2LBA      T1 AFDL      845
DATA 2LAD      T2 ASD/ENF    817
DATA 2LAC      T3 ASD/XR     852
DATA 2LAE      T4 AFAPL     818
DATA 2LAF      T5 AMRL      8441
DATA 2LBC      T6 AFMAL     8450
DATA 2LBB      T7 AFIT      8640
DATA 2LBD      T8 AFAL      822
END
OVERLAY(CCPGSD,1,1)
PROGRAM RJOIT1

THIS OVERLAY SETS UP THE CALCOMP PLOT

COMMON /MAIN01/BOUND,DZW(8),FPN,IFOLD,IFPN,ISTAM,ITITL,IITHES,RAD
+ ,THESI(8),ZETA,MULT
COMMON /MAIN012/GANE,NOPLOT,GTOL,IIV,LL,V,XAX,YAX,DEL(50),
+ XDISL(50),XDISR(50),YDISD(50),YDISU(50),XOT,YOT,CR
COMMON/ANGR22/XP(50),YP(50),XZ(50),YZ(50),N,M,X,Y,SIG,GANG,TIME
COMMON/ANGSS/A,3,ANG,PI
COMMON/ANGTT/FX,FY,GAIN,GA,G,J,E,XX,YY
COMMON /ANGJU/ AA,B3,CC,DD,DA, JK,SANG,CA
LOGICAL NOPLOT
DIMENSIONR22(50),IID(50),JJD(50),XOTVAL(5)
DATA XOTVAL /6.,13.,19.,23.,30./

```



```

010880 SKIP ALL PLOTTING AND PLOT SETUP IF THIS IS TO BE
010890 A LOCUS ON AN EXISTING PLOT
010900
010910 IF (MULT.NE. 0) GO TO 69
010920
010930 SCALE S-PLANE BOUNDARIES
010940
010950 AA=AA*BOUND
010960 BR=BR*BOUND
010970 CC=CC*BOUND
010980 DD=DD*BOUND
010990
011000 AAB=AA-CC
011010 BBD=BB-DD
011020
011030 DETERMINE PLOT SIZE AND ORIENTATION AND PRINT OUTSIDE TITLE
011040
011050 YOT=9.
011060 XOT = XOTVAL(MAX0(MIND(4, IFOLD), 0)+1)
011070 IF (IFOLD.NE.0) GO TO 20
011080 IF (BBD.GT.AAB) GO TO 20
011090 XOT=9.
011100 YOT=6.
011110 IF (NOPLOT) GO TO 21
011120 IF (ITHES.LT. 0) CALL SYMBOL(9.375,6.0,.105,THESI,-90.,80)
011130 GO TO 21
011140 IF (NOPLOT) GO TO 21
011150 IF (ITHES.LT. 0) CALL SYMBOL(0,9.375,.105,THESI,0,80)
011160
011170 READJUST BR, CC, AND DD TO FIT THE LENGTH AND WIDTH OF THE PLOT

```

```

011180 WV=(YOT-2.)/(XOT-1.)
011190 CBZ=WV*AA3
011200 CC=AA-B3D/WV
011210 IF (B3D.GE.CBZ) GO TO 22
011220 BB=BB+.5*(CBZ-B3D)
011230 DD-DD-.5*(CBZ-B3D)
011240 CC=AA-AA3
011250
011260 COMPUTE SCALE FACTOR AND RECIPROCA.
011270
011280 SCALE FACTOR IN INCHES PER UNIT
011290 V=(XOT-1.)/(AA-CC)
011300 RECIPROCAL SCALE FACTOR IN UNITS PER INCH
011310 VW=(AA-CC)/(XOT-1.)
011320 XAA=XOT-.5
011330 YBB=YOT-.75
011340
011350 NUMBER OF DASHES IN X AND Y AXES
011360
011370 IAY=(YOT-2.)*10.+E
011380 IAX=(XOT-1.)*10.+E
011390
011400 COMPUTE COORDINATES OF (0,0)
011410
011420 YAX=.5-V*CO
011430 XAX=1.25-V*DD
011440 IF ((LL.EQ.4).OR.(LL.EQ.5)) GO TO 750
011450 IF(NOPLOT) GO TO 25
011460
011470 DRAW OUTLINE

```

```

C
CALL PLOT (0.0,0.0,3)
CALL PLOT (0.0,YOT,2)
CALL PLOT (XOT,YOT,2)
CALL PLOT (XOT,0.0,2)
CALL PLOT (0.0,0.0,2)
XYAX = AINT(10.*(YAX-.5))
YXAX = AINT(10.*(XAX-1.25))

C C C
CENTER AND PRINT FIGURE NUMBER

CBZ=XOT
IF(IFPN.EQ.0) GO TO 223
AAB=CBZ/2.-1.54
CALL SYMBOL (AAB,.20,.14,22HFIGURE - ROOT LOCUS,0.0,22)
CALL NUMBER (AAB+.98,.20,.14,FPN,0.0,-1)

C C C
CENTER AND PRINT INSIDE TITLE

223 IF(ITITL.LE.0)GO TO 24
TITSIZ = .175
IF(ITITL*.175 .GT. XOT-.25) TITSIZ=(XOT-.25)/ITITL
AAB = CBZ/2.-(TITSIZ*.5*ITITL)
CALL SYMBOL(AAB,YOT-.5,TITSIZ,OZM,0,ITITL)

C C C
PRINT SCALE FACTOR AND BOX AROUND IT

CBZ=VW
JK=4
CALL DINTER (CBZ,JK)

24

```

011490
011490
011500
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011570
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011600
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012080
012090
012100
012110
012120
012130
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```

Y=YY+D*YWORK
CB=GANG
CALL GAN31
IF (CB*GANG) 28,29,27
IF ((X .LT. 00).OR.( Y.GT.38)) GO TO 31
XX=X
YY=Y
GO TO 26
IF (ABS(GANG) .GT. 2.) GO TO 25
GANG = CB
D=D/4.
IF (( DI/255.-0).LT.0.) GO TO 25
CALL ANG1
J=1
GANE=GAIN
GTOL=.1*GANE
IF (NOPLT) GO TO 32
IF (GTOL.EQ.0.) GO TO 32
C
C
C
COMPUTE SIZE OF GAIN BOX
CBZ=GANE
CALL CINTER (CBZ)
JK=2
XWORK = CBZ
CBZ=GANE
CALL DINTER (CBZ,JK)
CBZ = CBZ+XWORK
XWORK=.825
IF (GA .NE. 1.) XWORK=.85

```

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012380
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012400
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012420
012430
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012450
012460
012470
012480
012490
012500
012510
012520
012530
012540
012550
012560
012570
012580
012590
012600
012610
012620
012630
012640
012650
012660
012670

ASP=XWORK+C3Z*.070

PLOT GAIN BOX AND GAIN OF INTEREST

CALL PLOT (.5,1.03,3)
CALL PLOT (ASP,1.03,2)
CALL PLOT (ASP,1.165,2)
CALL PLOT (.5,1.165,2)
CALL PLOT (.5,1.03,2)
CALL SYMBOL (.565,1.09,.07,2,0.0,-1)
CALL SYMBOL (.6,1.055,.07,2H K,0.0,2)
IF (GA.NE.1.) CALL SYMBOL (.74,1.055,.035,1HN,0.0,1)
CALL SYMBOL(XWORK-.03,1.055,.07,1H=,0,1)
CALL NUMBER(XWORK,1.055,.07,3ANE,0,JK)
IF (ISTAM.LT.0) GO TO 50
IF (NOPLOT) GO TO 320

DRAW BOX FOR TRANSFER FUNCTION

CALL PLOT (.5,.5,3)
CALL PLOT (XOT-.5,.5,2)
CALL PLOT (XOT-.5,1.,2)
CALL PLOT (.5,1.,2)
CALL PLOT (.5,.5,2)
IF (ISTAM.GT.0) GO TO 48
IF (NOPLOT) GO TO 50

SET UP TO PRINT TRANSFER FUNCTION
DETERMINE SIZE OF TRANSFER FUNCTION FOR PLOT

```

```

012690 JROOT=0
012690 IIM=0
012700 KKV=0
012710 KROOT=1
012720 JJN=N
012730 DO 33 I=1,N
012740 YDISD(I)=YP(I)
012750 XDISL(I)=XP(I)
012760 CALL GROUP (XDISL,XDISR,YDISJ,YDISI,IID,KKV,JJN)
012770
012780 IID= 0 - DAMPING TERM IS ZERO
012790 IID= 1 - ROOT AT ORIGIN
012800 IID= 2 - REPEATED ROOT AT ORIGIN
012810 IID= 4 - REAL ROOT
012820 IID= 5 - REPEATED REAL ROOT
012830 IID= 6 - PURE IMAGINARY COEFFICIENT
012840 IID= 7 - DAMPING TERM COEFFICIENT
012850 IID= 8 - ZEROETH ORDER COEFFICIENT OF COMPLEX ROOT
012860
012870 XWORK=0
012880 DO 35 I=KROOT,KKV
012890 AAR=IID(I)
012900
012910 AT ORIGIN
012920 IF ( AAB ,-.I,3) GO TO 35
012930
012940 COMPLEX PAIR
012950 IF ( AAB ,EQ, 8.) AAB=0
012960
012970 IMAGINARY PAIR

```

012980
012990
013000
013010
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013100
013110
013120
013130
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013170
013180
013190
013200
013210
013220
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013250
013260
013270

```

IF ( AAB, EQ, 6.) A13=5,
CBZ=XDISR(I)
CALL CINTER (CBZ)
ASP=CBZ
CBZ=XDISR(I)
JK=3
CALL CINTER (CBZ, JK)
JJD(I)=JK
AAB=AAB+CBZ+ASP
C
C # OF SPACES FOR COEFFICIENT "XDISR(I)"
RZO(I)=CBZ+ASP
XWORK=XWORK+AAB
EEA=XWORK
IF (IIM, EQ, 1) GO TO 37
IIM=1
C
C LENGTH OF DENOMINATOR
EEP=XWORK
EEA=0.
JROOT=KKV
IF (M, EQ, 0) GO TO 37
JJN=M
KROOT=KKV+1
DO 36 I=1, M
XDISL(I)=X7(I)
YDISO(I)=Y7(I)
GO TO 34
C
C LENGTH OF NUMERATOR
EEA=EEA+1.
36
37
C

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013560
013570

C DETERMINE SIZE FOR PLOTTING TIME DELAY IF APPROPRIATE

C IF (TIME.LT.E) GO TO 38

CBZ=-TIME

CALL ONTER (CBZ)

TIMA=CBZ

CBZ=-TIME

JK=3

CALL ONTER (CBZ,JK)

TIMA=TIMA+CBZ

NID=JK

EEA=EEA+TIMA+2.

C SELECT LETTER SIZE

ASP=EEP

IF (EEA.GT.EEP) ASP=EEA

CBZ=ASP*.105

IF ((XOT-1.945).GT.CBZ)GO TO 40

CBZ=ASP*.07

IF ((XOT-1.945).GT.CBZ)GO TO 40

IF ((XOT-1.).GT.CBZ)GO TO 39

CBZ=.035*ASP

C DETERMINE IF TRANSFER FUNCTION FITS BOX

IF ((XOT-1.).LT.CBZ)GO TO 50

C USE FULL LABEL

C THERE IS ROOM OVER THE TRANSFER FUNCTION

C VIX=(XOT-3.57)/2.

39

```

CALL SYM3DL (VIX,.843,.105,34)THE OPEN LOOP TRANSFER FUNCTION IS,0013580
1.0,34)
013590
013600
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013620
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013870

USE CONDENSED LABEL
PUT IT IN FRONT OF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION

VIX=(XOT-CBZ)/2.-.472
VIY=.75
CALL SYM3DL (VIX,.7,.105,34)G(S)H(S)=,0.0,9)
VIX=VIX+CBZ/2.+945

NOW PRINT TRANSFER FUNCTION

880=CBZ/ASP
AAB=VIX-CBZ/2.
CALL PLOT (AAB,VIY,3)
AAB=VIX+CBZ/2.
CALL PLOT (AAB,VIY,2)
CBZ=380
AAB=VIX-EEA*880/2.
VIX=VIX-EEP*880/2.
880=VIY
VIY=880-1.6*CBZ
DO 47 I=1,K<V
JJN=IID(I)

```

```

IF (JUN.EQ.1.OR.JUN.EQ.2) GO TO 44
IF (JUN.EQ.5.OR.JUN.EQ.7) GO TO 42
CALL SYMBOL (VIX,VIX,CBZ,2H(S,0.0,2)
VIX=VIX+2.*CBZ
IF (JUN.EQ.3.OR.JUN.EQ.0) GO TO 45
IF (XDISR(I).LT.0.) GO TO 43
CALL SYMBOL (VIX,VIX,CBZ,1H(+,0.0,1)
VIX=VIX+CBZ
JK=JJD(I)
EEP=XDISR(I)
CALL NUMBER (VIX,VIX,CBZ,EEP,0.0,JK)
VIX=VIX+CBZ*RZO(I)
IF (JUN.EQ.8) GO TO 44
CALL SYMBOL (VIX,VIX,CBZ,1H),0.0,1)
VIX=VIX+CBZ
IF (JUN.EQ.5) GO TO 45
GO TO 46
CALL SYMBOL (VIX,VIX,CBZ,1HS,0.0,1)
VIX=VIX+CBZ
IF (JUN.EQ.3.OR.JUN.EQ.1) GO TO 46
EEP=2.
IF (JUN.EQ.5.OR.JUN.EQ.2) EEP=YDISJ(I)+E
ASP=.7*CBZ
EEA=VIX+.6*CBZ
CALL NUMBER (VIX,EEA,ASP,EEP,0.0,-1)
VIX=VIX+.75*CBZ
IF (JUN.EQ.8) GO TO 42
IF (I.NE.IROOT) GO TO 47
VIX=.30*CBZ+890
VIX=AAB

```

42

43

44

45

46

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014110
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014370
014380
014390
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014470

CALL SYMBOL (VIX,VII,CBZ,1HK,0.0,1)
IF (SIG.EQ.0.) CALL SYMBOL (VIX-CBZ,VII,CBZ,1H-,0.0,1)
VIX=VIX+CBZ
CONTINUE

+7
C
C
C

COMPLETE TRANSFER FUNCTION IF THERE IS A TIME DELAY

IF (TIME.LT.E) GO TO 50
EEP=.8*CBZ
CALL SYMBOL (VIX,VII,EEP,35,0.0,-1)
EEA=VII+.4*CBZ
BBD=VIX+.2*CBZ
EEP=.4*CBZ
CALL SYMBOL (BBD,EEA,EEP,81,0.0,-1)
VIX=VIX+CBZ
VII=VII+.6*CBZ
EEP=CBZ*.7
EEA=-TIME
CALL NUMBER (VIX,VII,EEP,EEA,0.0,NID)
VIX=VIX+.70*TIME*CBZ
CALL SYMBOL (VIX,VII,EEP,.46,0.0,-1)
GO TO 50

PRINT 3 LINES IN PLACE OF TRANSFER FUNCTION

C
C
C
48

VII=.849
TITSIZ = A4IN1(.105,(XOT-1.)/ISTAY)
VIX=(XOT-ISTAM*TITSIZ)*.5
WRITE(7,200)
DO 49 I=1,3


```

52 YDISU(IIV)=EEP+.11
53 XDISL(IIV)=ASP+.05
54 XDISR(IIV)=ASP+.23
55 LQ=0
C LQ=LQ+1
C IF (I.EQ.1) GO TO 51
C CONTINUE
C IF (NOPLT) GO TO 75
C
C PLOT AND LABEL REAL AXIS
C VW=UNITS/IN.
C V=1/VW
C YPB=YOT-.75
C XAA=XOT-.5
C XAX=1.25-V*DD
C YAX=.5-V*CC
C CEA=# CIPHERS LEFT OF DECIMAL IN VW
C
C CZ=VW
C JK=2
C CALL DINTER (CZ,JK)
C NID=JK
C ASP=.07*CZ
C DXAX=1.2
C EXAX=1.34
C DYAX=XAA-CEA*.07-ASP-.07
C EYAX=DYAX-.07
C IF (XAX.LT.(1.25).OR.XAX.GT.YBB) GO TO 58
C IF (YAX.GT.(XAA-.4)) GO TO 55
C DRAW SIGMA
C CALL SYMBOL (XOT-.55,XAX+.05,.14,108,0,-1)

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014970
014980
014990
015000
015010
015020
015030
015040
015050
015060
015070

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```

015080 IIV=IIV+1
015090 XDISR(IIV)=XOT-.4
015100 XDISL(IIV)=XOT-.57
015110 YDISU(IIV)=XAX+.13
015120 YDISD(IIV)=XAX+.04
015130 DXAX=XAX-.14
015140 EXAX=XAX
015150 XWORK=YAX-XYAX/10.-.01
015160 DO 57 I =1,IAX
015170 DRAW X AXIS
015180 CALL PLOT (XWORK,XAX,3)
015190 CALL PLOT (XWORK+.02,XAX,2)
015200 XWORK = XWORK + .1
015210
015220 PLOT AND LABEL IMAGINARY AXIS
015230
015240 IF (YAX.LT.(.5).OR.YAX.GT.XAX) GO TO 60
015250 IIV=IIV+1
015260 DRAW J-OMEGA
015270 CALL SYMBOL (YAX-.19,YOT-.81,.09,37,0.0,-1)
015280 CALL SYMBOL (YAX-.113,YOT-.73,.14,114,0,-1)
015290 CALL SYMBOL (YAX-.15,YOT-.7,.07,74,0.0,-1)
015300 XDISR(IIV)=YAX-.045
015310 XDISL(IIV)=YAX-.2
015320 YDISU(IIV)=YOT-.7
015330 YDISD(IIV)=YOT-.82
015340 DYAX=YAX+.07
015350 EYAX=YAX
015360 YWORK = XAX - YXAX/10. - .01 +(IAY-1)*.1
015370 DO 59 I =1,IAY

```

C	59	015390
		015390
		015400
		015410
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		015450
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		015470
		015480
		015490
		015500
		015510
		015520
		015530
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		015550
		015560
		015570
		015580
		015590
		015600
		015610
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		015630
		015640
		015650
		015660
		015670

C		015390
		015390
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		015420
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015960
015970

WV=WV-.035
CBZ=WVW
CALL ENTER (CBZ)
DTAX=DYAX+(EEA-CBZ)*.07
CALL NUMBER (DTAX,WV,.07,WVW,0.0,NID)
IIV=IIV+1
XDISR(IIV)=CEA
XDISL(IIV)=DTAX-.01
YDISD(IIV)=WV-.01
YDISU(IIV)=WV+.06
IVW=IVW+1
GO TO 61
IVW=CC/VW
DRAW X AXIS SCALE
WV=IVW
WVW=WV*VW
IF (WVW.GT.4A) GO TO 55
WV=YAX+WV
CALL SYMBOL (WV,EXAX,.035,3,0.0,-1)
IF (WVW.EQ.0.) GO TO 55
CBZ=WVW
CALL ENTER (CBZ)
CEA=CBZ*.035+ASP/2.
WV=WV-CEA
CALL NUMBER (WV,DXAX,.070,WVW,0.0,NID)
IIV=IIV+1
XDISL(IIV)=WV-.01
XDISR(IIV)=WV+2.*CEA-.01

62
63
C
C
C
64

```

015980 YDISD(IIV)=OXAX-.01
015990 YDISU(IIV)=OXAX+.08
016000 IVM=IVM+1
016010 GO TO 64
016020
016030
016040
016050
016060
016070
016080
016090
016100
016110
016120
016130
016140
016150
016160
016170
016180
016190
016200
016210
016220
016230
016240
016250
016260
016270

65      YDISD(IIV)=OXAX-.01
        YDISU(IIV)=OXAX+.08
        IVM=IVM+1
        GO TO 64
        C
        C
        C
        66      IF ((ZETA.LT. (.09)).OR. (ZETA.GT. (.31))) GO TO 59
        CALL PLOT (YAX,XAX,3)
        EEA= SORT(1.-ZETA*ZETA)
        VIY=XAX
        VIX=YAX
        NID=2
        VIX=VIX-.25*ZETA
        VIY=VIY+.25*EEA
        67      IF (((VIY+.90).GT.VOT).OR. (VIX.LT..8)).AND. (NID.EQ.3)) GO TO 68
        CALL PLOT (VIX,VIY,NID)
        NID = (NID+4)/NID
        GO TO 67
        C
        C
        C
        68      PRINT ZETA
        VIY=VIY-.2*EEA
        VIX=VIX-.1*ZETA
        CALL SYMBOL(VIX-.05,VIY-.03,.20,96,0,-1)
        CALL SYMBOL (VIX+.05,VIY,.095,14=,0.0,1)
        CALL NUMBER (VIX+.144,VIY,.105,ZETA,0.0,2)
        IIV=IIV+1
        XDISL(IIV)=VIX-.050
        YDISD(IIV)=VIY-.035

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C      YDISU(IIV)=VIY+.11
C      XDISR(IIV)=VIX+.52
C      PLOT ANY ZERO THAT COINCIDES WITH A POLE
C      AND REMOVE BOTH FROM FURTHER CONSIDERATION
C
69      IF (M.EQ.0) GO TO 75
        DO 74 I=1,M
        DO 73 IIM=1,N
        IF (ABS(XZ(I)-XP(IIM)).GT.E.OR.ABS(YZ(I)-YP(IIM)).GT.E) GO TO 73
        VIX=XZ(I)*V+YAX
        VIY=YZ(I)*V+XAX
        IF ((VIX.-T..5).OR.(VIX.GT.(XOT-.5)).OR.(VIY.LT.1.25)).OR.
1(VIY.GT.(YOT-.75))) GO TO 695
        CALL SYMBOL (VIX,VIY,.07,1,0,0,-1)
        CALL SYMBOL (VIX,VIY,.07,4,0,0,-1)
        N=N-1
695      IF (IIM.GT.N) GO TO 71
        DO 70 JUNK=IIM,N
        XP(JUNK)=XP(JUNK+1)
        YP(JUNK)=YP(JUNK+1)
        M=M-1
70      IF (I.GT.M) GO TO 75
        DO 72 JUNK=I,M
        XZ(JUNK)=XZ(JUNK+1)
        YZ(JUNK)=YZ(JUNK+1)
        GO TO 69
72      CONTINUE
73      CONTINUE
74      CONTINUE
75      JK=0

```

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016290
016290
016300
016310
016320
016330
016340
016350
016360
016370
016380
016390
016400
016410
016420
016430
016440
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016470
016480
016490
016500
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016550
016560
016570

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016580
016590
016600
016610
016620
016630
016640
016650

```

750 CONTINUE
C
C FORMATS
C
170 FORMAT("0"8A10)
181 FORMAT(8A10)
200 FORMAT("".ENTER THREE LINE TITLE")
END

```

016660
016670
016680
016690
016700
016710
016720
016730
016740
016750
016760
016770

```

SUBROUTINE ENTER (CBZ)
C
C COMPUTES THE NUMBER OF CHARACTERS IN INTEGER PART OF CBZ
C RETURNS ANSWER IN CBZ
C
RILA=CBZ
CBZ=1.
IF (RILA.LT.0.) CBZ=2.
RILA=ABS(RILA)
CBZ = CBZ + MAX0(IFIX(ALOG10(RILA)+.00000001),0)
RETURN
END

```

016780
016790

```

SUBROUTINE ENTER (CBZ,JK)
C

```


016800	016810	016820	016830	016840	016850	016860	016870	016880	016890	016900	016910	016920	016930	016940	016950	016960	016970	016980	016990	017000	017010	017020	017030	017040	017050	017060
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

INPUT	CBZ	VALUE	
	JK	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF DECIMAL PLACES	
OUTPUT:			
CBZ		NUMBER OF DECIMAL PLACES TO PLOT + 1 FOR DECIMAL POINT	
JK		NECESSARY NUMBER OF DECIMAL PLACES OR -1 FOR NONE	


```

Q=.000001
NJK=-1
RILA=ABS(CBZ)
IAAW=RILA+Q
AAW=IAAW
RILA=RILA-AAW
IAAW=RILA*(10.**JK)+.43
IF (IAAW.EQ.0) GO TO 2
DO 1 I=1,JK
NJK=I
IAAW=10.*(RILA+Q)
AAW=IAAW
RILA=10.**RILA-AAW
IF (RILA.LE.Q) GO TO 2
CONTINUE
JK=NJK
APA=JK
CBZ=APA+1.
RETURN
END

```

```

017070
017080
017090
017100
017110
017120
017130
017140
017150
017160
017170
017180
017190
017200
017210
017220
017230
017240
017250
017260
017270
017280
017290
017300
017310
017320
017330
017340
017350
017360

SUBROUTINE GROUP (XDISM,XDISS,YDISE,YDISV,IE,KV,JJN)
THIS SUBROUTINE IS USED IN DETERMINING THE SIZE OF THE TRANSFER
FUNCTION FOR PLOTTING IT
C
C
C
C
DIMENSION XDISM(1),XDISS(1),YDISE(1),YDISV(1),IE(1)
E=.0001
LQ=0
DO 2 I=1,JJN
IF (LQ.GE.I) GO TO 2
LQ=I
IF ((ABS(YDISE(I)).GT.E).OR.(ABS(XDISM(I)).GT.E)) GO TO 2
KV=KV+1
IE(KV)=1
YDISV(KV)=1.
IF (LQ.GE.JJN) GO TO 2
IF (YDISE(I).NE.YDISE(LQ+1)).OR.(XDISM(I).NE.XDISM(LQ+1)) GO TO 2
IE(KV)=2
LQ=LQ+1
YDISV(KV)=YDISV(KV)+1.
GO TO 1
CONTINUE
LQ=0
DO 4 I=1,JJN
IF (LQ.GE.I) GO TO 4
LQ=I
IF ((ABS(YDISE(I)).GT.E).OR.(ABS(XDISM(I)).LT.E)) GO TO 4
KV=KV+1
IE(KV)=4
YDISV(KV)=1.

```

```

3      XDISS(KKV)=-XDISM(I)
      IF (LQ.GE.JJN) GO TO 4
      IF (YDISE(I).NE.YDISE(LQ+1).OR.XDISM(I).NE.XDISM(LQ+1)) GO TO 4
      IIE(KKV)=5
      LQ=LQ+1
      YDISV(KKV)=YDISV(KKV)+1.
      GO TO 3
      CONTINUE
      LQ=0
      DO 5 I=1,JJN
      IF (LQ.GE.I) GO TO 5
      LQ=I
      IF (ABS(YDISE(I)).LT.E) GO TO 5
      KKV=KKV+1
      IIE(KKV)=0
      XDISS(KKV)=0.
      KKV=KKV+1
      LQ=LQ+1
      IIE(KKV)=5
      XDISS(KKV)=XDISM(I)*XDISM(I)+YDISE(I)*YDISE(I)
      IF (ABS(XDISM(I)).LT.E) GO TO 5
      IIE(KKV-1)=8
      IIE(KKV)=7
      XDISS(KKV-1)=-2.*XDISM(I)
      CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
5

```

```

017370
017380
017390
017400
017410
017420
017430
017440
017450
017460
017470
017480
017490
017500
017510
017520
017530
017540
017550
017560
017570
017580
017590
017600
017610
017620
017630

```

```

017640
017650
017660
017670
017680
017690
017700
017710
017720
017730
017740
017750
017760
017770
017780
017790
017800
017810
017820
017830
017840
017850
017860
017870
017880
017890
017900
017910
017920
017930

OVERLAY(COPCS0,1,2)
PROGRAM ROOTS

C THIS PROGRAM IS USED TO FIND THE ROOTS OF INTEREST FOR A
C SPECIFIED GAIN, FOR OPTIONS 1, 2, 3, 6, AND 7
C
COMMON /MAIN012/ GANE,NCP,OT
COMMON/ANGRR/XP(50),YP(50),XZ(50),YZ(50),N,M,X,Y,SIG,GANG,TIME
COMMON/ANGTT/FX,FY,GAIN,SA,S,J,E,XX,YY
DIMENSION XXP(50),YYP(50),ZZP(50)
LOGICAL NCP,OT
C COMPUTE NUMERATOR POLYNOMIAL COEFFICIENTS
NN=N
A=1.
IF(SIG.EQ.0.) A=-1.
LLI=0
ZZP(1)=1.
DO 4 I=1,N
IF(LLI.EQ.1) GO TO 3
C=0.
B=-XP(I)
IF(YP(I).EQ.0.) GO TO 1
C=B*B+YP(I)*YP(I)
B=2.*B
LLI=1
KK=I
XXP(1)=0.
XXP(2)=0.
DO 2 L=1,KK
XXP(L+2)=0.

```


017940
017950
017960
017970
017980
017990
018000
018010
018020
018030
018040
018050
018060
018070
018080
018090
018100
018110
018120
018130
018140
018150
018160
018170
018180
018190
018200
018210
018220
018230

```

XXP(L)=XXP(L)+ZZP(L)
XXP(L+1)=XXP(L+1)+B*ZZP(L)
XXP(L+2)=XXP(L+2)+C*ZZP(L)
ZZP(L)=XXP(L)
ZZP(I+1)=XXP(I+1)
ZZP(I+2)=XXP(I+2)
GO TO 4
LLI=0
CONTINUE
YYP(1)=1.
IF (M.EQ.0) GO TO 9
NOW COMPUTE DENOMINATOR
LLI=0
ZZP(1)=1.
DO 8 I=1,4
  IF (LLI.EQ.1) GO TO 7
  C=0.
  B=-X7(I)
  IF (YZ(I).EQ.0.) GO TO 5
  C=B*B+YZ(I)*YZ(I)
  B=2.*B
  LLI=1
  KK=I
  YYS(1)=0.
  YYS(2)=0.
  DO 6 L=1,KK
    YYS(L)=YYS(L)+ZZP(L)
  YYS(L+1)=YYS(L+1)+B*ZZP(L)
  YYS(L+2)=YYS(L+2)+C*ZZP(L)

```

2

3

4

C

5

```

5  Z7P(L)=YYP(L)
   Z7P(I+1)=YYP(I+1)
   Z7P(I+2)=YYP(I+2)
   GO TO 8
7  LLI=0
8  CONTINUE
9  LLI=N+1
   KK=N-M
   DO 10 I=1,LLI
   Z7P(I)=XXP(I)
   IF (I.LE.KK) GO TO 10
   LI=I-KK
   Z7P(I)=Z7P(I)+YYP(LI)*A*GANE/GA
10  CONTINUE
   CALL SMULR (Z7P,NN,XXP,YYP)
   WRITE(6,12)
   DO 11 I=1,N
   IF (ABS(XXP(I)).LT.E) XXP(I)=0.
   IF (ABS(YYP(I)).LT.E) YYP(I)=0.
   IF (NOPLOT) GO TO 11
   VIX=YY+G*XXP(I)
   VIY=XX+G*YYP(I)
   IF ((VIX.-T..5).OR.(VIX.GT.(FX-.5)).OR.(VIY.LT.1.25).OR.(VIY.GT.(FY-.75))) GO TO 11
   CALL SYMBOL (VIX,VIY,.07,2,0.0,-1)
11  WRITE(6,13) XXP(I),YYP(I)
   WRITE(6,14)
C  FORMATS
C
C

```

```

018240
018250
018250
018270
018280
018290
018300
018310
018320
018330
018340
018350
018350
018370
018380
018390
018400
018410
018420
018430
018440
018450
018450
018470
018480
018490
018500
018510
018520
018530

```

```

12  FORMAT (/ , 6X, 17HROOTS OF INTEREST)
13  FORMAT (8X, 3HX =, G13.5, 3X, 3HY =, G13.5)
14  FORMAT (2X)
    END
018540
018550
018560
018570

C C C C
OVERLAY(CCP0C0,1,3)
PROGRAM ROOT12
018580
018590
018600
018610
018620
018630
018640
018650
018660
018670
018680
018690
018700
018710
018720
018730
018740
018750
018760
018770
018780
018790

TRACE ROOT LOCUS AND PRINT AND PLOT AS INDICATED BY LL CODE
COMMON /MAIN02/CSIN,CNIG,GAS,II,LN,DPR(50)
DPR IS CALLED DELPR IN ROOT10
COMMON /MAIN012/GANE,NPLOT,GTOL,IIIV,LL,V,XAX,YAX,DEL(50),
+ XDISL(50),XDISP(50),YDISD(50),YDISU(50),XOT,YOT,CB
COMMON/AN3RR/XP(50),YP(50),XZ(50),YZ(50),N,M,X,Y,SIG,SANS,TIME
COMMON/AN3SS/A,B,ANS,PI
COMMON/AN3TT/FX,FY,GAIN,GA,G,J,E,XX,YY
COMMON /ANGUJ/ AA,BB,CC,DD,DA, JK,SANG,CA
LOGICAL NPLOT
DATA DAN/.2/,LIE/0/,EER/.00001/
JJ = JJV = 0
DI = D
TDPR=DPR(1)
GO TO (79,79,79,76,78) LL
CODE FOR OPTIONS 4 AND 5
018790
018790

```

```

C      BEGIN ITERATION, OPTION 4
75     WRITE (6,171) JK
C      BEGIN ITERATION, OPTION 5
78     WRITE (6,173) X,Y,D,CGIN,CNIG
C      IF LN NE 0 START TRACE AT A POLE
C      IF (LN.NE.0) GO TO 80
C      CALL ANGI
C      A=-FY
C      B=FX
C      CALL BANG
C      CALL BOX
C      SANG=ANG
C      GO TO 83
C      START A BRANCH TRACE
C      BEGIN ITERATION, OPTIONS 1, 2 & 3
79     WRITE(6,175)II,D,TDPR
C      WRITE(6,1751)CGIN,CNIG
C      JJV = 2
C      J=1
C      X=XP(II)
C      Y=YP(II)
C      CALL GANG1
C      TEST FOR MULTIPLE POLES AND PLOT
C      JJ=0, INITIALLY
80
C
C
C

```

```

018800
018810
018820
018830
018840
018850
018860
018870
018880
018890
018900
018910
018920
018930
018940
018950
018960
018970
018980
018990
019000
019010
019020
019030
019040
019050
019060
019070
019080
019090

```



```

81 IF (JJ-1) 82,83,88
   II=II+1
82 GO TO 85
   IJ=II+JJ
   IF (XP(IJ)-X) 86,83,85
   IF (YP(IJ)-Y) 86,84,85
   JJ=JJ+1
83 IF (JJ+II-N) 82,82,87
84 IF (LL-4) 87,81,81
85 ZP=JJ
87 IF (NOPLOT) 50 TO 88
   IF (JJ.EQ.1) 60 TO 88
   VIX=V*X+YAX
   VIY=V*Y+XAX
   IF ((VIX.LT..5).OR.(VIX.GT.(XDT-.5)).OR.(VIY.LT.1.25).OR.(VIY.GT.
1YDT-.75))) 50 TO 88
   CALL SYMBOL (VIX,VIY,.07,11,0.0,-1)
   CALL SYMBOL (VIX+.055,VIY+.03,.07,3H( ),0.0,3)
   CALL NUMBER (VIX+.125,VIY+.03,.07,=LOAT(JJ),0.0,-1)
   IIV=IIV+1
   VOISQ(IIV)=VIY+.02
   VOISU(IIV)=VIY+.11
   XDISL(IIV)=VIX+.05
   XDISR(IIV)=VIX+.23
   Z=JJ
88 JJ=JJ-1
   C ADJUST PHASE ANGLE AT REPEATED POLE
     ANG=(GANG+2.*PI*Z)/ZP
     LN=1
     GAIN=0.

```

```

      CALL BOX
      SANG=ANG
      CA=SANG
      DA=D
      DS=D
      L=1
      JL=1
      K=1
      XX=X
      YY=Y
      GEN=GAIN
      A=X
      B=Y
      WNN=SQRT(A*A+B*B)
      CALL BANG
      ZE=ABS(COS(ANG))
      DE=1.02*DI
      IF (LL.EQ.4) GO TO 91

      CHECK FOR AT AN OUTSIDE BOUNDARY

      IF (XX.GT.AA.OR.YY.GT.BB.OR.XX.LI.CC.OR.YY.LI.DD) GO TO 162

      TEST TO SEE IF POINT SHOULD BE PRINTED OR SKIPPED,
      PRINT EVENLY SPACED POINTS ACCORDING TO PRINTING STEP SIZE

      IF ((LN.NE.0).OR.(LL.GE.4)) GO TO 92
      SDPR=SDPR+D
      IF(SDPR.LT. TOPR) GO TO 93
      WRITE LOCUS POINT AND RESET SPACING COUNTER

      91

```

```

019400
019410
019420
019430
019440
019450
019460
019470
019480
019490
019500
019510
019520
019530
019540
019550
019560
019570
019580
019590
019600
019610
019620
019630
019640
019650
019660
019670
019680
019690

```

```

32  WRITE (6,185) XX,YY,WIN,GAIN,ZE,LN
    SDPR=TDPR*.000001
    C
    C  SKIP PLOT IF NOPLOT
    C
33  IF(NOPLOT) GO TO 99
    C
    C  SET UP TO PLOT POINT
    C
    VIX=V*X+YAX
    VIY=V*Y+XAX
    C  ONLY PLOT AN X FOR A POLE
    IF (LN.EQ.1) CALL SYMBOL(VIX,VIY,.07,4,0,-1)
    C
    C  CHECK BLOCKED OUT AREAS OF PLOT
    C
    IF(JJV.EQ.3) CALL PLOT(VIX,VIY,3)
    JJV=3
    DO 94 I=1,IIV
    IF ((VIX.I.XDISR(I)).AND.(VIX.GT.XDISL(I)).AND.(VIY.I.YDISU(I))).
1AND.(VIY.GT.YDISD(I))) GO TO 96
    C  CONTINUE
    JJV=2
    C  PLOT LOCUS POINT - PEN UP IF IN BLOCKED OUT AREA
    CALL PLOT(VIX,VIY,JJV)
35  IF(M.EQ.0) GO TO 110
39  C
    C  TEST POINT TO SEE IF IT IS NEAR A ZERO
    C
    DO 109 I=1,M
019700
019710
019720
019730
019740
019750
019760
019770
019780
019790
019800
019810
019820
019830
019840
019850
019860
019870
019880
019890
019900
019910
019920
019930
019940
019950
019960
019970
019980
019990

```

020000
020010
020020
020030
020040
020050
020060
020070
020080
020090
020100
020110
020120
020130
020140
020150
020160
020170
020180
020190
020200
020210
020220
020230
020240
020250
020260
020270
020280
020290

020300
020310
020320
020330
020340
020350
020360
020370
020380
020390
020400
020410
020420
020430
020440
020450
020460
020470
020480
020490
020500
020510
020520
020530
020540
020550
020560
020570
020580
020590

```

VIV=V*YZ(I)+XAX
CALL SYMBOL (VIX,VIV,.07,1,0,0,-2)
NEXT BRANCH OR LOCUS
GO TO 163
CONTINUE
NOT A ZERO - GO ON
DA=DI
D=DS
J = 4 FOR A BREAK POINT
GO TO (111,111,116,153,111), J
SEARCH ALONG REAL AXIS
IF (ABS(YY)-E) 112,112,121
CB=1.
CAA=0.
CA=0.
IF (ABS(SANG)-.3) 115,115,113
IF (ABS(SANG+PI)-.3) 115,115,114
IF (ABS(SANG-PI)-.3) 115,115,121
CB=-1.
CAA=-PI
CA=-PI
X=XX+CB*D
YY=0.
Y=0.

```

```

020600
020610
020620
020630
020640
020650
020660
020670
020680
020690
020700
020710
020720
020730
020740
020750
020760
020770
020780
020790
020800
020810
020820
020830
020840
020850
020860
020870
020880
020890

J=3
CALL ANG1
IF (J.EQ.3) GO TO 117
J=3
GO TO 120
IF (ABS(GANG).GT.(.5)) GO TO 120
SANG=0.
IF (FY.GT.0.) SANG=-PI
IF (ABS(FY).EQ.0.) GO TO 119
IF ((ABS(ABS(SANG)-ABS(CA)))) .GT.2.5) GO TO 118
IF (LIE.NE.1) GO TO 1170
X=XX
1170 LIE=0
IF (K.GE.5.OR.K.EQ.1) GO TO 132
K=K+1
XY=XX
XX=X
GO TO 115
IF (LIE.EQ.1) GO TO 152
K=2
D=D/4.
IF (OA/255.-D) 116,115,152
XX=X
LIE=1
GO TO 115
C
C
C
120
REDUCE STEPPING DISTANCE AND TRY AGAIN
D=D/4.
IF (O.LT.(OA/250.)) GO TO 150

```

```

C      IF (J.EQ.3) GO TO 115
C      SEARCH COMPLEX POINTS
C      J=1
C      CA=SANG
C      MOVE TO A NEW POINT
C      X=XX+D*COS(SANG)
C      Y=YY+D*SIN(SANG)
C      CALL ANG1
C      IF (J.EQ.3) GO TO 120
C      IF (ABS(GANG)-.00001) 124,124,123
C      IF OFF LOCUS, TRY TO IMPROVE
C      IF ((L.EQ.2).AND.(JL.GE.3)) 30 TO 130
C      ANG=SANG-GANG/(FY+D*COS(SANG)-FX+D*SIN(SANG))
C      CALL BOX
C      SANG=ANG
C      JL=JL+1
C      IF (JL-20) 122,122,125
C      GO TO (125,130,126), L
C      JL=1
C      X=XX+D*COS(SANG)
C      Y=YY+D*SIN(SANG)
C      IF (ABS(GANG)-.00005) 129,129,161
C      PERTURB POINT BY EEB IN EACH DIRECTION
C      121
C      122
C      123
C      124
C      125

```

```

020900
020910
020920
020930
020940
020950
020960
020970
020980
020990
021000
021010
021020
021030
021040
021050
021060
021070
021080
021090
021100
021110
021120
021130
021140
021150
021160
021170
021180
021190

```

```

C      IF ERROR ANGLE CHANGES IN EITHER DIRECTION WE ARE WITHIN
C      .00001 OF THE LOCUS
C      R=SQRT(D*D+EEB*EEB)
C      XXX=X
C      YYY=Y
C      ED=EEER/D
C      GAG=SANG+ATAN(ED)
C      X=XX+R*COS(GAG)
C      Y=YY+R*SIN(GAG)
C      CR=GANG
C      CALL GANG1
C      MY MODIFICATION ALLOWS FOR 1E-10 ERROR IN THE ANGULAR COMPUTATION
C      IF (GANG*03-1.E-20) 128,128,127
C      GAG=SANG-ATAN(ED)
C      X=XX+R*COS(GAG)
C      Y=YY+R*SIN(GAG)
C      CALL GANG1
C      IF (GANG*03-1.E-20 .LE. 0) GO TO 129
C      GANG=CR
C      GO TO 123
C      WE ARE ON LOCUS - PROCEED
C      JL=1
C      X=XXX
C      Y=YYY
C      CAA=CA
C      125
C      126
C      127
C      128
C      129
C      021200
C      021210
C      021220
C      021230
C      021240
C      021250
C      021260
C      021270
C      021280
C      021290
C      021300
C      021310
C      021320
C      021330
C      021340
C      021350
C      021360
C      021370
C      021380
C      021390
C      021400
C      021410
C      021420
C      021430
C      021440
C      021450
C      021460
C      021470
C      021480
C      021490

```



```

C
C
C
C
C
130
    CA=SANG
    COMPUTE SLOPE AT THE NEW POINT
    IF THE CHANGE IN SLOPE FROM THE OLD POINT (DANG IS THE CHANGE)
    IS GREATER THAN PI/5, ASSUME THAT WE HAVE PASSED A BREAK POINT
    A=-FY
    B=FX
    CAPOT=SANG
    CALL RANG
    CALL BOX
    SANG=ANG
    IF (L.EQ.2) GO TO 155
    DANG=ABS(SANG-CA)
    EANG=ABS(CAA-CA)
    IF (EANG.GT.1.4) GO TO 149
    IF ((EANG.GT..3).AND.(K.GE.2)) GO TO 149
    IF(DANG .GT. .6) GO TO 150
    C
    ALLOW A SMALLER CHANGE IF WE THINK WE ARE NEAR A BREAK POINT
    IF ((DANG.GT.DAN).AND.(K.GE.2)) GO TO 150
    XY=XX
    YX=YY
    XX=X
    YY=Y
    GO TO (134,147,147,147,133), K
    LIE=0
    K=1
    D=DA
    133
    IF (XY*XX) 135,135,140
    134
    135
    IF (XY) 136,140,136

```

```

021500
021510
021520
021530
021540
021550
021560
021570
021580
021590
021600
021610
021620
021630
021640
021650
021660
021670
021680
021690
021700
021710
021720
021730
021740
021750
021760
021770
021780
021790

```

```

021800
021810
021820
021830
021840
021850
021860
021870
021880
021890
021900
021910
021920
021930
021940
021950
021960
021970
021980
021990
022000
022010
022020
022030
022040
022050
022060
022070
022080
022090
022090

LN=4
XX=XY
YY=YY
D=D/4.
IF (DA/255.-D) 137,137,133
L=3
IF (J-3) 122,133,122
Y=YY-(YY-Y)*XY/(XY-X)
X=0.
D=DA
CALL ANG1
GO TO 89
IF (L-3) 141,122,141
D=DA
LN=0
GO TO (143,143,143,142,143), LL

DECREMENT AND TEST POINT COUNTER FOR OPTION 4

JK=JK-1
IF (JK) 153,163,143

DETERMINE WHETHER SOLUTION IS AT GAIN OF INTEREST
THEN GO TO PLOT IT

IF (GAIN.LT.(GANE-GTOL)) GO TO 90
IF (GTOL.EQ.0.) GO TO 145
IF (((GEN-GANE).LT.0.).AND.((GAIN-GANE).GE.0.)) GO TO 144
IF (GAIN.GT.(GANE+GTOL)) GO TO 145
GO TO 145

```

```

144 IF (NOPLOT) GO TO 145
    VIY=Y*V+XAX
    VIX=V*X+YAX
    IF (TIME.NE.0.) CALL SYMBOL (VIX,VIY,.07,2,0.0,-2)
C   REDUCE STEP SIZE AROUND GAIN OF INTEREST
145 DS=DI/5.
    D=DS
    LN=5
    GO TO 90
146 DS=DI
    D=DS
    GO TO 90
C
C   SNEAK UP ON A BREAK POINT - INITIAL ENTRY AT 150
C
147 K=K+1
148 IF (J-3) 122,116,122
149 IF ((ABS(CAA).GT.2.5).AND.(ABS(CA).GT.2.5)) GO TO 131
    CA=CAA
    GO TO 151
150 IF ((ABS(CA).GT.2.9).AND.(ABS(SANG).GT.2.8)) GO TO 132
151 SANG=CA
    K=2
    D=D/4.
    IF (D.LT.E) GO TO 152
    IF (DA/255.-D) 148,148,152
C
C   COMPUTE EXACT BREAK POINT AND CHECK TO SEE IF ON REAL AXIS
C
152 CALL BREAK

```

```

022100
022110
022120
022130
022140
022150
022160
022170
022180
022190
022200
022210
022220
022230
022240
022250
022260
022270
022280
022290
022300
022310
022320
022330
022340
022350
022360
022370
022380
022390

```

```

022400 IF (J.EQ.3) YY=0.
022410 J=4
022420 IF (ABS(YY).LT..001) YY=0.
022430 CA=CAA
022440 LIE=0
022450 X=XX
022460 Y=YY
022470 LN=3
022480 CALL ANG1
022490 J=4
022500 GO TO 90
022510
022520 APPEARS TO BE ROUTINE TO LEAVE BREAK POINT
022530
022540 K=2
022550 D=DA/100.
022560 DO 158 JM=1,6
022570 J=1
022580 ANG=CA-(11-JM)*PI/12.
022590 CALL BOX
022600 PHI=ANG
022610 SANG=ANG
022620 L=2
022630 GO TO 122
022640
022650 CHECK PHASE CRITERION
022660
022670
022680 JL=1
022690 IF (ABS(CAPOT-PHI).LT.(.27)) GO TO 156
IF ((ABS(CAPOT).LT.(2.3)).OR.(ABS(PHI).LT.(2.9))) GO TO 158

```

C
153
C
154
C
155


```

156 IF ((ABS(ABS(CAPOT)-ABS(P4I)))>.GT.(.27)) GO TO 158
    IF (ABS(CAPOT-SANG).LT.(.5)) GO TO 157
    IF ((ABS(SANG).LT.(2.9)).OR.(ABS(CAPOT).LT.(2.9))) GO TO 158
    IF ((ABS(ABS(CAPOT)-ABS(SANG)))>.GT.(.5)) GO TO 158
157 D=DA
    SANG=CAPOT
    CA=SANG
    CAA=CA
    L=1
    K=1
    GO TO 111
158 CONTINUE
    IF (D.GE.(DA/11.)) GO TO 159
    D=DA/10.
    GO TO 154
    C
    C
    C
    TROUBLE - PRINT MESSAGE AND TERMINATE BRANCH
159 WRITE (5,188)
    GO TO 153
150 WRITE (5,182)
    GO TO 163
151 WRITE (6,187)
    GO TO 153
    C
    C
    C
    WRITE BOUNDARY MESSAGES
    C
    C
    C
    POLE OUTSIDE RANGE
    IF (LN.NE. 1) GO TO 157
152 WRITE(6,183)X,Y

```

```

C      GO TO 163
C      LOCUS CROSSED BOUNDARY
157    WRITE(6,135)XX,YY,WNN,GAIN,ZE,LN
C      WRITE(6,136)
C
C      FINISHED A BRANCH - ACTION DEPENDS ON OPTION
C
163    D=DI
C      SDPR=0.
C      GO TO (155,154,155,200,200) LL
154    IF (II.GT.N) GO TO 155
C      D=DEL(II+1)
C      TOPR=OPR(II+1)
C      DI=0
155    IF (JK.EQ.5) GO TO 155
C      II=II+1
C      IF (II.LE.N) GO TO 79
C      SEARCH BOUNDARIES
C
C      CALL SEEK
C
C      LOCATE BRANCH STARTING OUTSIDE RANGE
C
C      IF (JK.EQ.1) GO TO 200
C      WRITE(6,1730)X,Y,D,TPR
C      WRITE(6,1751)CGIN,CNIG
C      IF (NOPLOT) GO TO 111
C      VIX=V*X+YAX
C      VIY=V*Y+XAX

```

```

023000
023010
023020
023030
023040
023050
023060
023070
023080
023090
023100
023110
023120
023130
023140
023150
023160
023170
023180
023190
023200
023210
023220
023230
023240
023250
023260
023270
023280
023290

```

```

023370 CALL PLOT(VIX,VII,3)
023310 JJV = 2
023320 GO TO 111
023330
023340 EXIT
023350
023360
023370
023380
023390
023400
171 FORMAT (/,6X,23HNUMBER OF POINTS (JK) =,I5)
173 FORMAT (///,9X,25HSUB-BRANCH STARTING AT X =,G13.5,4X,3HY =,G13.5,023410
1//,6X,45HCALCULATION STEP SIZE = PRINTING STEP SIZE = ,G10.4,/,3X023420
2,10HLOCUS REAL,5X,10HLOCUS IMAG,3X,14HDIST TO ORIGIN,1X,2A6,4X,4HZ023430
3ETA,4X,2HCD)
1730 FORMAT (///,9X,25HSUB-BRANCH STARTING AT X =,G13.5,4X,3HY =,G13.5,023450
1//,6X,24HCALCULATION STEP SIZE = ,G10.4,/,6X,24HPRINTING STEP SIZE023460
2 = ,G10.4)
175 FORMAT (///,23X,14HBRANCH NUMBER ,I3,/,6X,24HCALCULATION STEP SIZE023480
1E = ,G10.4,/,6X,24HPRINTING STEP SIZE = ,G10.4)
1751 FORMAT (/,3X,10HLOCUS REAL,5X,10HLOCUS IMAG,3X,14HDIST TO ORIGIN,1023500
1X,2A6,4X,4HZETA,4X,2HCD)
182 FORMAT (10X,21HTROUBLES NEAR A POLE./10X,32HREDUCING THE STEP SIZE M023520
1AY HELP.)
183 FORMAT (10X,15HTHE POLE AT X =,G13.5,8H AND Y =,G13.5,/,10X,24HIS 023530
1OUTSIDE THE BOUNDARY.)
185 FORMAT (1X,3(G14.8,1X),G12.6,1X,F9.5,2X,I2)
186 FORMAT (10X,8HBOUNDARY)
187 FORMAT (10X,59HTROUBLE IN FINDING THE NEXT POINT TO WITHIN 10E-5 A023580
1CCURACY./10X,32HREDUCING THE STEP SIZE MAY HELP.)
023590

```


188 FORMAT (10X,30HTROUBLE LEAVING A BREAK POINT./10X49HUSE OPTION 5 T023600
 10 GET A CONTINUATION OF THIS BRANCH)
 END
 023610
 023620

023630
 023640
 023650
 023660
 023670
 023680
 023690
 023700
 023710
 023720
 023730
 023740
 023750
 023760
 023770
 023780
 023790
 023800
 023810
 023820
 023830
 023840
 023850

 SUBROUTINE BREAK

 ZERO IN ON A BREAK POINT

 COMMON/ANGRR/XP(50),YP(50),XZ(50),YZ(50),N,M,X,Y,SIG,SANG,TIME
 COMMON/ANGTT/FX,FY,GAIN,GA,G,J,E,XX,YY
 IIM=0
 IF (IIM,ST,10) GO TO 4
 FX=0.
 FY=-TIME
 FXX=0.
 FXY=0.
 DO 3 I=1,N
 G=(XX-XP(I))*(XX-XP(I))+(YY-YP(I))*(YY-YP(I))
 IF (G .EQ. 0) GO TO 2
 FX=FX+(YY-YP(I))/G
 FY=FY-(XX-XP(I))/G
 FXX=FXX-2.*(XX-XP(I))*(YY-YP(I))/(G*G)
 FXY=FXY+((XX-XP(I))*(XX-XP(I))-(YY-YP(I))*(YY-YP(I)))/(G*G)
 IF (M .LT. I) GO TO 3
 G=(XX-XZ(I))*(XX-XZ(I))+(YY-YZ(I))*(YY-YZ(I))
 IF (G .EQ. 0) GO TO 3
 FX=FX-(YY-YZ(I))/G


```

FY=FY+(XX-XZ(I))/G
FXX=FXX+2.*(XX-XZ(I))*(YY-YZ(I))/(3*G)
FXY=FX-((XX-XZ(I))*(XX-XZ(I))-(YY-YZ(I))*(YY-YZ(I)))/(G*G)
CONTINUE
IF (ABS(FXX) + ABS(FXY) .LT. 1.E-10) GO TO 4
XX=XX-(FXX*FXX+FY*FXY)/(FXX*FXX+FY*FXY)
YY=YY+(FY*FXX-FY*FXY)/(FXX*FXX+FY*FXY)
IIM=IIM+1
IF ((ABS(FY).GT.0.).OR.(ABS(FX).GT.0.)) GO TO 1
RETURN
END

```

```

023860
023870
023880
023890
023900
023910
023920
023930
023940
023950
023960

```

SUBROUTINE SEEK

```

THIS SUBROUTINE SEARCHES THE BOUNDARIES FOR ANY LOCUS BRANCHES
WHICH RE-ENTER THE REGION OF CALCULATION AFTER LEAVING IT OR
FOR ANY LOCUS BRANCHES WHICH START OUTSIDE OF THE REGION OF
CALCULATION AND THEN ENTER IT

```

```

COMMON/ANGRR/XP(50),YP(50),XZ(50),N,M,X,Y,SIG,SANG,TIME
COMMON/ANGSS/A,B,ANG,PI
COMMON/ANGST/FX,FY,GAIN,GA,G,J,E,XX,YY
COMMON /ANGUJ/ AA,BB,CC,DD,D,DA, JK,SANG,CA
LOGICAL LOOP

```

```

ENTRY POINT (JK=5 IS A REENTRY)

```

```

023970
023980
023990
024000
024010
024020
024030
024040
024050
024060
024070
024080
024090
024100
024110

```

```

024120
024130
024140
024150
024160
024170
024180
024190
024200
024210
024220
024230
024240
024250
024260
024270
024280
024290
024300
024310
024320
024330
024340
024350
024360
024370
024380
024390
024400
024410

DA = 0
LOOP = .FALSE.
IF(JK .EQ. 5) GO TO 18
ISIDE = 1
AX = 1.
AY = 0
Y=DD
X=CC

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

LOOP CONTROL AND HUNT LOOP

CALL GANG1
XA=X
YA=Y
CG = GANG
X=XA+D*AX
Y=YA+D*AY
CALL GANG1
IF(GANG*CG .LE. 0) GO TO 11
IF(LOOP) GO TO 3
GO TO (5,5,5,6)ISIDE
IF(X .GT. A4) GO TO (7,6)ISIDE
GO TO 3
IF(Y .GT. B3) GO TO (9,3,3,10)ISIDE
GO TO 3
Y=BB
X=CC
ISIDE=2
GO TO 2
AX=0

```

```

024420
024430
024440
024450
024460
024470
024480
024490
024500
024510
024520
024530
024540
024550
024560
024570
024580
024590
024600
024610
024620
024630
024640
024650
024660
024670
024680
024690
024700
024710

AY=1.
ISIDE=3
GO TO 1
X=AA
Y=DD
ISIDE=4
GO TO 2

ALL DONE SEARCH - JK=1 IS FLAG TO CALLER

JK=1
RETURN

A BRANCH IS CROSSED

IF (ABS(GANG) .GT. PI*.5) GO TO 3
CALL ANG1
J = 1
A=-FY
B=FX
CALL BANG
CALL BOX
SANG=ANG
GO TO (12,13,14,15) ISIDE
IF (SANG) 3,3,15
IF (SANG) 15,3,3
IF (ABS(SANG)-PI*.5) 15,3,3
IF (ABS(SANG)-PI*.5) 3,3,15

HAVE AN ENTRY BRANCH - REFINE IF NECESSARY

```

```

C 15 IF(GANG.EQ. 0) GO TO 17
      LOOP = .TRUE.
      D=D*.25
      IF(D.GT. DA/1024.) GO TO 4
C 17 HAVE FOUND A GOOD ENTRY POINT - USE IT
      YA=Y
      XA=X
      D=DA
      JK=5
      CG=GANG
      CA=SANG
      XX=X
      YY=Y
      RETURN
C 18 REENTRY - MOVE A LITTLE FROM THE O.D POINT AND RESTART
      X=XA+D*AX*.0001
      Y=YA+D*AY*.0001
      GO TO 2
      END
      OVERLAY(COPCSD,2,0)
      PROGRAM FREE

```

```

024720
024730
024740
024750
024760
024770
024780
024790
024800
024810
024820
024830
024840
024850
024860
024870
024880
024890
024900
024910
024920
024930
024940
024950

```

```

024960
024970

```



```

COMMON/COM/X(502),Y(502),Z(502),XD3(502),ICOUNT,TTY,A(21),B(21),
1 E(21),F(21),C(40),CTEMP(40),KORD(40),D(21)
COMMON /CONVERT/ RAD2DEG,DEG2RAD
LOGICAL TTY,KFLAG
DATA RAD2DEG/57.2957795/,DEG2RAD/.01745329252/
PRINT 400
FORMAT(//) =====//*****START OF PROGRAM *FREQR*****
+*****+
IFRSEQ=2
TTY = .TRUE.
LPLOT=0
PRINT 2050
FORMAT(//) DO YOU WANT A LIST OF OPTIONS AVAILABLE FOR *FREQR*?"/205110
+ " TYPE 'YES' OR 'NO'."//)
2051 READ 2052,KI
2052 FORMAT(A10)
IF(KI.EQ.3HYES) GO TO 2053
IF(KI.EQ.2HNO) GO TO 1
PRINT 2055
FORMAT(" SORRY,TRY AGAIN...TYPE 'YES' OR 'NO'."")
2055 GO TO 2051
2053 PRINT 2054
2054 FORMAT(/" *****")
+ "/" THE FOLLOWING OPTIONS ARE AVAILABLE FOR PROGRAM *FREQR*:"//
+ " 1...TO BEGIN A NEW PROBLEM. INPUT OF G(JW) OR G(Z)."/
+ " -1...FOLLOWED BY W (OMEGA); CALCULATES G(JW) USING FUNCTION"/205240
+ " ALREADY READ INTO MEMORY AFTER OPTION 1."//
+ " -2...CLOSED-LOOP RESPONSE, C(JW)/R(JW)."/
+ " 3...PRODUCES TTY PLOT OF OPTIONS -1 OR -2, OR BOTH."//

```

```

+ " -3... PRODUCES CALCOMP PLOT OF BODE DIAGRAM (FREQ RESPONSE)."/025280
+ " 4... TO READ IN A H(JW), FEEDBACK TRANSFER FUNCTION."/ 025290
+ " 5... ADDS A TRANSPORT LAG TERM (E(Exp JMT)) TO G(JW)."/ 025300
+ " 6... INPUT NEW FORWARD GAIN CONSTANT ONLY."/ 025310
+ " -6... INPUT NEW FEEDBACK GAIN CONSTANT ONLY."/ 025320
+ " 7... ALLOWS AUTOMATIC DISPOSE BODE PLOTS TO BLDG 540, 'BB'."/025330
+ " 9... TO SEE PRESENT 3(S), H(S), OF G(Z) FUNCTIONS."/ 025340
+ " -11... SAME AS -1, EXCEPT G(Z) IS CALCULATED."/ 025350
+ " -12... SAME AS -2, EXCEPT CLOSED-LOOP Z-DOMAIN IS CALCULATED."/025360
+ " 15... TO SET A SAMPLE PERIOD FOR THE SAMPLED DATA SYSTEM."/ 025370
+ " 0... CAUSES THE PROGRAM TO STOP."/ 025380
+ " *****" 025390
+ " PRINT 405 025400
+ " FORMAT(" TYPE OPTION NUMBER -- ") 025410
+ " READ *,FIND 025420
+ " IND = FIND 025430
+ " IF(IND.EQ. -1 .OR. IND.EQ. -2) GO TO 50 025440
+ " MF = 0 025450
+ " IF (IND.EQ.0) GO TO 700 025460
+ " IF(IND.EQ. 1) GO TO 8 025470
+ " IF(IND.EQ. 4) GO TO 10 025480
+ " IF(IND.EQ. 3) GO TO 200 025490
+ " IF (IND.EQ.-3) GO TO 300 025500
+ " IF(IND.EQ. 5) GO TO 20 025510
+ " IF(IND.EQ.6)GO TO 500 025520
+ " IF(IND.EQ.-5) GO TO 550 025530
+ " IF(ITV) GO TO 1 025540
+ " PRINT 405 025550
+ " FORMAT("ERROR IN OPTION. RJN TERMINATED.") 025560
+ " STOP 025570

```



```

551 FORMAT("0TYPE NEW FEEDBACK GAIN CONSTANT K-- ")
    READ *,FBNG
    PRINT 553,FBNG
553 FORMAT("1 NEW FEEDBACK GAIN CONSTANT =",G15.7)
    IF(FBNG.EQ.0.) GO TO 558
    FBFACT=FBNG/FBNG
    FBNG=FBNG
    NE1=NE+1
    DO 555 II=1,NE1
555 E(II)=E(II)*FBFACT
    GO TO 1
558 KFLAG=.TRUE.
    IF(EED=1H
    PRINT 559
559 FORMAT(*1 SYSTEM NOW UNITY FEEDBACK, H=1 *)
    NE=0
    NF=0
    E(1)=1.0
    F(1)=1.0
    GO TO 1

C C C C C
    READ NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR OF FEEDBACK TRANSFER FUNCTION
10 KFLAG = .FALSE.
    ICOUNT = 0
    IF(EED = 14H
    PRINT 403
403 FORMAT(" FEEDBACK TRANSFER FUNCTION -- H(S)")

```

```

025880
025890
025900
025910
025920
025930
025940
025950
025960
025970
025980
025990
026000
026010
026020
026030
026040
026050
026060
026070
026080
026090
026100
026110
026120
026130
026140
026150
026160
026170

```



```

C C C C C
20 CALL POLYRD(E,NE,F,NF,FRQG)
415 GO TO 1
C C C C C
READ TRANSPORT DELAY
C
20 IF (TTY) PRINT 415
415 FORMAT("O TYPE TRANSPORT DELAY - TAJ -- ")
ICOUNT = 0
READ *,TAJD
PRINT 416,TAUD
416 FORMAT("O TRANSPORT DELAY =",F15.5)
TAUD = TAJD * RAD2DEG
GO TO 1
C C C C C
REQUEST PARAMETERS AND THEN COMPUTE AND PRINT RESPONSE VALUES
C
50 CONTINUE
450 IF (TTY) PRINT 450
FORMAT(" TO RESTART PLOT ARRAY STORAGE, ENTER A '1'."/)
IF (TTY) READ *,IFRSEQ
IF (IFRSEQ.EQ.1) ICOUNT = 0
IF (TTY) PRINT 417
417 FORMAT(" TYPE INITIAL, INCREMENTAL, AND FINAL OMEGA."/)
READ *,WO,DELTW,WMAX
W = WO
IND = -IND

```

```

026180
026190
026200
026210
026220
026230
026240
026250
026260
026270
026280
026290
026300
026310
026320
026330
026340
026350
026360
026370
026380
026390
026400
026410
026420
026430
026440
026450
026460
026470

```

```

026490 IF(IND.EQ. MF) GO TO 100
026490 MF = IND
026500 IF(IND.EQ. 1) PRINT 420
026510 IF(IND.EQ. 2) PRINT 421, IFEEED
026520 PRINT 422
026530 FORMAT("0 G -- OPEN-LOOP RESPONSE"/)
026540 FORMAT("0 G/(1+",A1,"G) -- CLOSED-LOOP RESPONSE"/)
026550 FORMAT(8X"W"8X,"MAGNITUDE",10X,"MAJ. IN DB",6X,"ANGLE IN DEGREES")
026560
026570 COMPUTE NUMERATOR
026580
026590 CALL POLYVAL(W,A,N,PR,PI)
026600 CALL POLARD(PR,PI,PMAG,PANG)
026610 IF(TAUD.EQ.0.) GO TO 101
026620 PANG = PANG + W*TAUD
026630 PR=PMAG*CCS(PANG*DEG2RAD)
026640 PI=PMAG*SIN(PANG*DEG2RAD)
026650 CONTINUE
026660 IF(PMAG.LE. 0) GO TO 140
026670 PRINT 423,W
026680 FORMAT(F12.2,4X,"0.")
026690 GO TO 192
026700
026710 COMPUTE DENOMINATOR
026720
026730 CALL POLYVAL(W,B,MU,PRQ,PIQ)
026740 IF(IND.EQ. 1) GO TO 160
026750
026760 CLOSED LOOP MODIFICATIONS
026770

```

```

026780 IF(KFLAG) GO TO 158
026790 CALL POLYVAL(W,E,NE,PRE,PIE)
026800 CALL POLARD(PRE,PIE,EMAG,EANG)
026810 CALL POLYVAL(W,F,NF,PRF,PIF)
026820 CALL POLARD(PRF,PIF,FMAG,FANG)
026830 IF(FMAG.NE. 0) GO TO 159
026840 PMAG = 0.
026850 GO TO 102
026860 159 EMAG = (EMAG/FMAG)*PMAG
026870 EANG = ((EANG-FANG)+PANG) * DEG2RAD
026880 PRD = PRD + EMAG*COS(EANG)
026890 PID = PID + EMAG*SIN(EANG)
026900 GO TO 160
026910 158 PID = PID + PI
026920 PRD = PRD + PR
026930
026940 PRD = PRD + PR
026950 CALL POLARD(PRD,PID,DMAG,DANG)
026960 IF(DMAG.NE. 0) GO TO 180
026970 PRINT 424,W
026980 FORMAT(F12.2,10X,"*** POLE ***")
026990 GO TO 194
027000 PMAG = PMAG / DMAG
027010 PANG = PANG-DANG
027020 POB = 8.6353896 * ALOG(ABS(PMAG))
027030 PRINT 425,W,PMAG,POB,PANG
027040 FORMAT(F12.2,G18.8,520.8,F11.4)
027050 ICOUNT = ICOUNT + 1
027060 IF(ICOUNT.GT. 500) GO TO 193
027070 X(ICOUNT) = PMAG

```

```

027090 Y(ICOUNT) = PANG
027090 Z(ICOUNT)=W
027100 X03(ICOUNT)=PDR
027110 W = W + DELTW
027120 IF (W-WMAX) 100,100,1
027130 PRINT 426
027140 FORMAT("0100 MANY POINTS. EITHER PLOT WHAT YOU HAVE OR RESTART")
027150 GO TO 1
027160 CALL POLPLOT
027170 GO TO 1
027180 LPL0T=1
027190 CALL BOOPLOT
027200 GO TO 1
027210 PRINT 1500
027220 IF (LPL0T.EQ.1) GO TO 701
027230 IF (LPL0T.EQ.1) GO TO 701
027240 RETURN
027250 CALL PLOT
027260 RETURN
027270 END

```

```

027280 SUBROUTINE BOOPLOT
027290 COMMON/COM/X(502),Y(502),Z(502),X03(502),ICOUNT,TTY,A(21),B(21),
027300 1 E(21),F(21),C(40),CTEMP(40),KORD(40),D(21)
027310 DIMENSION TITLE(3)
027320 LOGICAL TTY
027330 DATA BLANK/10H

```



```

10  FORMAT(3A10)
11  FORMAT("0TYPE IN TITLE OF M-VS-W PLOT, 30 CHARACTERS MAX")
15  FORMAT("0TITLE IS ")
17  FORMAT(*0 IF YOU WANT A D3 VS LOG A PLOT, ENTER A 1 *)
19  FORMAT(*0 IF YOU WANT A MAG VS W PLOT , ENTER A 0 *)
20  FORMAT(*0 IF YOU WANT ROT4 TYPES OF PLOTS, ENTER A 2 *)
21  FORMAT(*0 INVALID PLOT CODE, TRY AGAIN*)
22  FORMAT(*0 TYPE IN TITLE OF D3 VS LOG W PLOT, 30 CHARACTERS MAX *)
    IDB=0
93  IF (TTY) PRINT 18
    IF (TTY) PRINT 17
    IF (TTY) PRINT 20
    READ *,ID3
    IDC=IDB
    IF (IDB.LT.0.OR.IDB.GT.2) GO TO 892
    IF (ICOUNT.EQ.0) GO TO 900
    XMAX=-1.0E10
    DO 30 I=1,ICOUNT
    IF (X(I).GT.XMAX) GO TO 25
    GO TO 30
25  XMAX=X(I)
    XDBMAX=XDB(I)
    Z4X=Z(I)
30  CONTINUE
100 CONTINUE
    TITLE(1)=BLANK
    TITLE(2)=BLANK
    TITLE(3)=BLANK
    CALL PLOT(5.0,-12.0,-3)
    CALL PLOT(0.0,2.0,-3)
027340
027350
027360
027370
027380
027390
027400
027410
027420
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027630

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```

CALL PLOT(-.75,-.75,3)
CALL PLOT(-.75,7.75,2)
CALL PLOT(8.75,7.75,2)
CALL PLOT(8.75,-.75,2)
CALL PLOT(-.75,-.75,2)
CALL PLOT(0.0,0.0,3)
IF(108.EQ.1) GO TO 50
IF (TTY) PRINT 15
IF (TTY) PRINT 16
READ 10, TITLE
ZMIN=Z(1)
ZDA=(Z(ICOUNT)-ZMIN)/8.0
Z(ICOUNT+1)=ZMIN
Z(ICOUNT+2)=ZDA
CALL SCALE(X,6.0,ICOUNT,1)
CALL SCALE(Y,5.0,ICOUNT,1)
XMIN=X(ICOUNT+1)
XDA=X(ICOUNT+2)
YMIN=Y(ICOUNT+1)
YDA=Y(ICOUNT+2)
CALL AXIS(0.0,0.0,11,FREQUENCY W,-11,8.0,0.0,ZMIN,ZDA)
CALL AXIS(0.0,0.0,4H1(W),4.5,90.,XMIN,XDA)
CALL AXIS(8.0,0.0,8HANGLE(W),-8.5,90.,YMIN,YDA)
CALL LINE(Z,X,ICOUNT,1,0,0)
CALL LINE(Z,Y,ICOUNT,1,10,5)
GO TO 70
50 CONTINUE
108=3
IF (TTY) PRINT 22
IF (TTY) PRINT 16

```

```

027640
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027810
027820
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027850
027860
027870
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027890
027900
027910
027920
027930

```

```

READ 10, TITLE
XMAX=XDBMAX
CALL SCALE(XDB,6.,ICOUNT,1)
IF (IDC.EQ.1) CALL SCALE(Y,6.0,ICOUNT,1)
CALL LGSCAL(Z,8.,ICOUNT)
ZMIN=Z(ICOUNT+1)
ZDA=Z(ICOUNT+2)
XMIN=XDB(ICOUNT+1)
XDA=XDB(ICOUNT+2)
YMIN=Y(ICOUNT+1)
YDA=Y(ICOUNT+2)
CALL LGAXIS(0.0,0.0,11,FREQUENCY W,-11,8.,0.,ZMIN,ZDA)
CALL AXIS(0.,0.,7HM(W) DB,7.5.,90.,XMIN,XDA)
CALL AXIS(8.,0.,8HANGLE(W),-8,6.,90.,YMIN,YDA)
CALL LGLINE(Z,XDB,ICOUNT,0,0,-5)
CALL LGLINE(Z,Y,ICOUNT,10,5,-5)
CONTINUE
CALL SYMBOL(1.4,7.0,0.21,FIT_E,0.0,30)
CALL SYMBOL(6.0,6.24,0.14,114=-MAGNITUDE,0.0,11)
CALL SYMBOL(6.0,6.57,0.14,5.0,0,-1)
CALL SYMBOL(5.14,5.5,0.14,54=ANGLE,0.0,6)
CALL SYMBOL(1.0,6.5,0.14,3HM =,0.0,3)
CALL NUMBER(99.,999.,0.14,XMAX,0.0,4)
IF (IDB.EQ.3) CALL SYMBOL(99.,999.,0.14,3H DB,0.0,3)
CALL SYMBOL(1.14,6.455,0.07,1HM,0.0,1)
CALL SYMBOL(1.0,6.24,0.14,114,0.0,-1)
CALL SYMBOL(1.14,6.205,0.07,1HM,0.0,1)
CALL SYMBOL(1.28,6.24,0.14,14=,0.0,1)
CALL NUMBER(99.,999.,0.14,ZMX,0.0,4)
CALL PLOT(9.0,0.0,-3)

```

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027940
027950
027960
027970
027980
027990
028000
028010
028020
028030
028040
028050
028060
028070
028080
028090
028100
028110
028120
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028140
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70

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```

IF (IDB.EQ.2) GO TO 890
IF (IDB.EQ.3) GO TO 890
GO TO 890
800 IDB=1
GO TO 100
892 IF (TTY) GO TO 893
PRINT 21
GO TO 890
893 PRINT 21
GO TO 93
890 ICOUNT = 0
900 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

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028380
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SUBROUTINE POLPLOT
COMMON/COM4/X(502),Y(502),Z(502),X03(502),ICOUNT,TTY,A(21),B(21),
1 E(21),F(21),C(40),CTEMP(40),KORD(40),J(21)
EQUIVALENCE (X(1),IX(1)),(Y(1),IY(1))
COMMON /CONVERT/ RAD2DEG,DEG2RAD
DIMENSION IX(500),IY(500),LINE(121)
INTEGER TDPFORM(3),BOTFORM(3)
LOGICAL TTY
INTEGER DOT,ZERO,BLANK
DATA DOT/14./, BLANK/14./, ZERO/140/, STAR/14*/
IF (ICOUNT.EQ. 0) GO TO 20

```


CONVERT TO RECTANGULAR COORDINATES
AT THE SAME TIME FIND MAX AND MIN VALUES

```

XMAX = XMIN = YMAX = YMIN = 0
DO 1 I=1,ICOUNT
  YRAD = Y(I)*DEG2RAD
  XTEMP = X(I)*COS(YRAD)
  YTEMP = X(I)*SIN(YRAD)
  XMAX = AMAX1(XTEMP,XMAX)
  XMIN = AMIN1(XTEMP,XMIN)
  YMAX = AMAX1(YTEMP,YMAX)
  YMIN = AMIN1(YTEMP,YMIN)
  X(I) = XTEMP
  Y(I) = YTEMP

```

COMPUTE SCALE FACTORS

```

XKAN = XMAX - XMIN
YKAN = YMAX - YMIN
RANGE = AMAX1(XKAN,YKAN)
XBIAS = 31.0
YBIAS = 13.0
IXMAX = 51
IYMAX = 37
IF(ITTY) GO TO 3
XBIAS = 61.0
YBIAS = 37.0
IXMAX = 121
IYMAX = 73
XFACT = IXMAX/RANGE

```

028500
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```

028800 YFACT = IYMAX/RANGE
028810 XBIAS = XBIAS -(XMIN + .5*XRAN)*XFACT
028820 YBIAS = YBIAS - (YMIN + .5*YRAN)*YFACT
028830 IY1 = IYMAX + 1
028840 DO 4 I=1,ICOUNT
028850 IXX = X(I)*XFACT + XBIAS
028860 IF(IXX .LT. 1) IXX = 1
028870 IF(IXX .GT. IXXMAX) IXX = IXXMAX
028880 IX(I) = IXX
028890 IYY = Y(I)*YFACT + YBIAS
028900 IF(IYY .LT. 1) IYY = 1
028910 IF(IYY .GT. IYMAX) IYY = IYMAX
028920 Y MUST BE INVERTED SINCE WE PLOT FROM THE TOP DOWN
028930 IY(I) = IY1 - IYY
028940
028950 SORT X,Y PAIRS ON Y
028960 USES A SHELL SORT
028970
028980 IF(ICOUNT .LE. 1) GO TO 107
028990 ID = 1
029000 ID = SHIFT(ID,1)
029010 IF(ID .LE. ICOUNT) GO TO 110
029020 ID = SHIFT(ID,-1)-1
029030 DO 106 I=1,ID
029040 J1 = I
029050 J2 = I+ID
029060 GO TO 105
029070 IF(IY(J1) .LE. IY(J2)) GO TO 104
029080 J3 = J1
029090 J4 = J2

```

C +
C
C
C
C
110
101
102

```

103      ITEMP = IY(J3)
      IY(J3) = IY(J4)
      IY(J4) = ITEMP
      ITEMP = IX(J3)
      IX(J3) = IX(J4)
      IX(J4) = ITEMP
      J4 = J3
      J3 = J3-ID
      IF(J3.LT. 1) GO TO 104
      IF(IY(J3).GT. IY(J4)) GO TO 103
104      J1 = J2
      J2 = J2 + ID
      IF(J2.LE. ICOUNT) GO TO 102
105      CONTINUE
106      ID = ID/2
      IF(ID.GE. 1) GO TO 101
C
C      DO ACTUAL PLOT
C
107      IXZ = XBIAS
      IF(IXZ.LT. 1) IXZ = 1
      IF(IXZ.GT. IXMAX) IXZ = IXMAX
      IYZ = YBIAS
      IF(IYZ.LT. 1) IYZ = 1
      IF(IYZ.GT. IYMAX) IYZ = IYMAX
      IY1 = IY1 - IYZ
      I1MAX = IYZ-1
      I2MIN = IYZ+1
      IXZZ = IXZ - 4
      IF(IXZZ.LT. 0) IXZZ = 0

```

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```

5      ENCODE (23,5, TOPFORM) IX77
      PRINT TOPFORM
      FORMAT (5H("1",,I5,134X,"-270 DEG"))
5      PRINT 6, (STAR,I=1,IXMAX), STAR
      FORMAT ("*",122A1)
      IC = 1
      IF (I1MAX .EQ. 0) GO TO 10
      DO 9 I=1,I1MAX
      DO 7 J=1,IXMAX
7      LINE (J) = BLANK
      LINE (IXZ) = DOT
8      IF (IC .GT. ICOUNT) GO TO 3
      IF (IY(IC) .GT. I) GO TO 3
      LINE (IX(IC)) = ZERO
      IC = IC + 1
      GO TO 8
9      PRINT 6, (LINE (J), J=1, IXMAX), STAR
10     DO 11 J=1, IXMAX
11     LINE (J) = DOT
12     IF (IC .GT. ICOUNT) GO TO 13
      IF (IY(IC) .GT. IY2) GO TO 13
      LINE (IX(IC)) = ZERO
      IC = IC + 1
      GO TO 12
13     PRINT 6, (LINE (J), J=1, IXMAX), STAR
      IF (I2MIN .GT. IYMAX) GO TO 17
      DO 16 I=I2MIN, IYMAX
      DO 14 J=1, IXMAX
14     LINE (J) = BLANK
      LINE (IXZ) = DOT

```

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029400
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029420
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029860
029870
029880
029890
029900
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029920
029930
029940
029950

```

15 IF(IC .GT. ICOUNT) GO TO 16
   IF(IY(IC) .GT. 1) GO TO 15
   LINE(IX(IC)) = ZERO
   IC = IC + 1
   GO TO 15
16 PRINT 6, (LINE(J), J=1, IXMAX), STAR
17 PRINT 6, (STAR, J=1, IXMAX), STAR
   ENCODE(26, 13, BOTFORM) IX7Z
   PRINT BOTFORM
18 FORMAT(5H(" ", I5, 15HX, "-30 DEG"/"1"))
   ICOUNT = 0
   RETURN
20 PRINT 21
21 FORMAT("NO POINTS COMPUTED - NO PLOT AVAILABLE")
   RETURN
   END

```

```

SUBROUTINE POLYVAL(W, COEF, ORDER, PR, PI)
INTEGER ORDER
DIMENSION COEF(1)
Z = -W*W
IF((ORDER .AND. 1) .EQ. 0) GO TO 6
   ORDER IS 000
   PR = COEF(2)
   PI = COEF(1)

```

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C
C

029960
029970
029980
029990
030000
030010
030020
030030
030040
030050
030060
030070
030080
030090
030100
030110
030120
030130
030140
030150
030160
030170
030180
030190
030200

030210

```

IF (ORDER .EQ. 1) GO TO 4
DO 2 I=3,ORDER,2
  PR = PR*Z + COEF(I+1)
  PI = PI*Z + COEF(I)
  PI = PI*W
RETURN
      ORDER IS EVEN
IF (ORDER .EQ. 0) GO TO 12
PR = COEF(1)*Z + COEF(3)
PI = COEF(2)
IF (ORDER .EQ. 2) GO TO 10
DO 8 I=4,ORDER,2
  PR = PR*Z + COEF(I+1)
  PI = PI*Z + COEF(I)
  PI = PI*W
RETURN
      ORDER IS 0
PI = 0.
PR = COEF(1)
RETURN
END

```

SUBROUTINE POLARD(REAL,IMAG,MAG,ANG)

```

030220
030230
030240
030250
030260
030270
030280
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030380
030390
030400
030410

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030440
030450
030460
030470

COMPUTES ANGLE IN RANGE 0-360

COMMON /CONVERT/ RAD2DEG, DEG2RAD
REAL MAG,IMAG
MAG = SQRT(REAL**2 + IMAG**2)
IF(REAL) 5,1,5
IF(IMAG) 2,3,4
ANG = 270.
RETURN
ANG = 0.
RETURN
ANG = 90.
RETURN
ANG = ATAN(IMAG/REAL)*RAD2DEG
IF(ANG .LT. 0) ANG = ANG + 360.
RETURN
ANG = ATAN(IMAG/REAL)*RAD2DEG + 180.
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE POLYRD(A,N,3,MJ,OGN)
DIMENSION A(21),B(21)
COMMON/COM/X(502),Y(502),Z(502),XJ3(502),ICOUNT,ITY,DJ4(42),
1 E(21),F(21),C(40),CTEMP(40),KORD(40),D(21)
LOGICAL ITY,MH
IF(ITY) PRINT 35

```



```

35  FORMAT("OTYPE GAIN CONSTANT K -- ")
    READ *,D(1)
    PRINT 36,D(1)
    OGN=D(1)
    FB0G=D(1)
    FORMAT("OGAIN CONSTANT =",G15.7)
    MULT = 1
    IF (TTY) PRINT 1
    FORMAT("OTYPE ORDER OF NUMERATOR -- ")
    READ *,FM0
    MD = FM0
    IF (MD .GE. 0 .AND. MD .LE. 20) GO TO 5
    PRINT 3
    FORMAT("OERROR IN INPUT DATA.  RUN TERMINATED.")
    STOP
    MM = .TRUE.
    ND = 1
    IF (TTY) PRINT 7
    FORMAT("OTYPE NUMBER OF FACTORS OF A GIVEN ORDER -- ")
    READ *,FNJM
    NUM = FNJM
    IF (TTY) PRINT 9
    FORMAT("OTYPE ORDER OF THOSE FACTORS -- ")
    READ *,FMORD
    MORD = FMORD
    MORD1 = MORD + 1
    K = NUM*MORD1
    K1 = K + 1
    IF (TTY) PRINT 10,K
    FORMAT(" TYPE",I3," COEFFICIENT(S)"/)
10

```

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030480
030490
030500
030510
030520
030530
030540
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030560
030570
030580
030590
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030610
030620
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030640
030650
030660
030670
030680
030690
030700
030710
030720
030730
030740
030750
030760
030770

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```

12 DO 12 I=1,K
   READ *,CTEMP(I)
   C(K1-I) = CTEMP(I)
   CONTINUE
13 IF (.NOT. (ITY.OR.MM)) GO TO 15
   IF (MULT.EQ. 1) PRINT 13
   FORMAT("03COEFFICIENT(S) OF NUMERATOR")
14 IF (MULT.NE. 1) PRINT 14
   FORMAT("03COEFFICIENT(S) OF DENOMINATOR")
   MM = .FALSE.
16 DO 18 I=1,MORD1
18 KORD(I) = I-1
   DO 22 J=1,K,MORD1
   JEND = J + MORD
   PRINT 19, (CTEMP(I),<ORD(JEND+1-I),I=J,JEND)
19 FORMAT(" ",3(1PE13.6," S(",I2," ")/(21X,E13.6," S(",I2," " "
   + E13.6," S(",I2," ")))
   CALL POLYVAL(C(J),MORD1,D,ND,B,NB)
20 DO 20 L=1,NB
   D(L) = B(L)
22 ND = NB
   IF (MD-ND+1) 2,24,6
24 IF (MULT.NE. 1) GO TO 30
   DO 28 I=1,ND
28 A(I) = D(ND+1-I)
   N = MD
   MULT = 2
   IF (ITY) PRINT 29
29 FORMAT("03TYPE ORDER OF DENOMINATOR -- ")
   D(1) = 1.

```

```

030790
030790
030800
030810
030820
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030840
030850
030860
030870
030880
030890
030900
030910
030920
030930
030940
030950
030960
030970
030980
030990
031000
031010
031020
031030
031040
031050
031060
031070

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031080
031090
031100
031110
031120

031130
031140
031150
031160
031170
031180
031190
031200
031210
031220
031230
031240
031250
031260
031270

031280
031290

GO TO 4
DO 32 I=1,NB
B(I) = D(NB+1-I)
RETURN
END

30
32

SUBROUTINE POLYMUL(A,NA,NB,C,NC)
DIMENSION A(1),B(1),C(1)
NC = NA+NB-1
DO 1 I=1,NA
C(NB-1+I) = A(I)*B(NB)
IF(NB.EQ. 1) RETURN
NB1 = NB-1
DO 2 I=1,NB1
C(I) = A(1)*B(I)
IF(NA.EQ. 1) RETURN
DO 3 I=2,NA
DO 3 J=1,NB1
C(I+J-1) = C(I+J-1) + A(I)*B(J)
RETURN
END

1

2

3

OVERLAY(CCPD,3,0)
PROGRAM PARTL

```

COMMON /POLARC/ AC,BJ,FACT,FACTR
COMMON Z(12),XR,NXX,Y(24),W(24),CR(24),EC(24),OM(24),FE(24),L
INTEGER DOT,BLANK,CROSS,COLON,TLINE
LOGICAL OVPAGE,TELL
DIMENSION A(24),B(24),C(24),D(24),E(24),F(24),P(12),O(12)
DIMENSION TLINE(102),FTOR(12),X(503),Y1(503),TITLE(5)
DATA FACTR/1./,FACT/0./,PI/3.1415927/,DEGRE/57.29578/
DATA PI2/5.283185307/
DATA DOT/1H./,BLANK/1H./,CROSS/1HX/,COLON/1H:/,IZERO/1H0/
DATA FTOR/1.,1.,2.,6.,24.,120.,720.,5040.,40320.,
+ 362880.,3628800.,33915300./
DATA TELL/.TRUE./
C INITIALIZE ARRAYS
C OVERRUN ON Z(I) ALSO SETS XR AND NXX
DO 2 I=1,24
Y(I)=W(I)=CR(I)=OM(I)=FE(I)=EC(I)=Z(I)=0
H=0
FIN=0.
C INPUT SECTION
C K = NUMBER OF ZEROS
C L = NUMBER OF NON-REPEATED POLES IN DENOMINATOR
C M = POWER OF REPEATED POLE IN DENOMINATOR
C CONST = CONSTANT IN NUMERATOR
C WRITE(7,300)
C WRITE(7,223)
C READ *,FK,FL,FM,CONST
C K = FK $ L = FL $ M = FM

```

```

031300
031310
031320
031330
031340
031350
031360
031370
031380
031390
031400
031410
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031430
031440
031450
031460
031470
031480
031490
031500
031510
031520
031530
031540
031550
031560
031570
031580
031590

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```

031600
031610
031620
031630
031640
031650
031660
031670
031680
031690
031700
031710
031720
031730
031740
031750
031760
031770
031780
031790
031800
031810
031820
031830
031840
031850
031860
031870
031880
031890

TEST CONSTRAINTS ON K, L, AND M

IF(K .LT. 0 .OR. K .GT. 12) GO TO 8
IF(L .LT. 0 .OR. L .GT. 24) GO TO 8
IF(M .LT. 0 .OR. M .GT. 1 .OR. 4 .GT. 12) GO TO 8
IF(K .GE. L + M) GO TO 8
IF(K .GT. L + 1) GO TO 8
GO TO 10

ILLEGAL INPUT

WRITE(7,230)
GO TO 6

ACCEPT NUMERATOR VALUES

IF(K .EQ. 0) GO TO 13
JY=0
JY=JY+1
WRITE(7,224)
READ *,A(JY),B(JY)
IF(B(JY).EQ.0) GO TO 15
JY=JY+1
A(JY)=A(JY-1)
B(JY)=-B(JY-1)
WRITE(7,255)
IF(JY.LT.4) GO TO 14
ACCEPT NON REPEATED VALUES IN DENOMINATOR

```



```

C 18 IF (L.EQ.0) GO TO 28
    JX=0
C 20 JX=JX+1
    WRITE(7,225)
    READ *,C(JX),D(JX)
    IF (D(JX).EQ.0) GO TO 22
    JX=JX+1
    C(JX)=C(JX-1)
    D(JX)=-D(JX-1)
    WRITE(7,255)
    IF (JX.LT.L) GO TO 20
C 22
C THIS ALGORITHM BASED ON A PAPER BY DOV HAZONY AND JACK RILEY
C PRESENTED ON 21 AUG, 1953 AT THE AUTOMATIC CONTROL SESSION OF THE
C WESTERN ELECTRONIC SHOW AND CONVENTION
C THIS SECTION SETS (E(N),F(N)) AS POLAR COORDINATE FORM OF
C
C      K      30 30
C      (S+C(N)+JD(N)) TT (S+A(I)+J3(I))
C      I=1
C      R(N1)=-----
C      L
C      (S+G+JH)**M TT (S+C(J)+JD(J)) S=-(C(N)+JD(N))
C      00 38 J=1 00 34
C      =E(N)+F(N)
C 28 IF (L.EQ.0) GO TO 36

```

032200
032210
032220
032230
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```

DO 34 N=1,L
E(N)=1.
F(N)=0.
IF(K.EQ. 0) GO TO 32
DO 30 I=1,K
AC=A(I)-C(N)
BD=B(I)-D(N)
CALL POLAR
F(N)=F(N)+FACT
E(N)=E(N)*FACTR
E(N)=E(N)*CONST
DO 34 J=1,L
IF( J-N .EQ. 0) GO TO 34
AC=C(J)-C(N)
BD=D(J)-D(N)
CALL POLAR
E(N)=E(N)/FACTR
F(N)=F(N)-FACT
CONTINUE
PARTIAL FRACTION EXPANSION IS COMPLETE IF M = 0
IF(M.EQ.0)GO TO 56
ACCEPT REPEATED VALUES
WRITE(7,226)
READ *,S
P(M) = 1.
Q(M)=0.

```

30
32
34
35
C
C
C
C
C
C
C

AD-A034 879

AIR FORCE INST OF TECH WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OHIO SCH--ETC F/G 9/2
A CONSOLIDATED COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR CONTROL SYSTEM DESIGN (CCPC--ETC(U)
DEC 76 F L O'BRIEN

UNCLASSIFIED

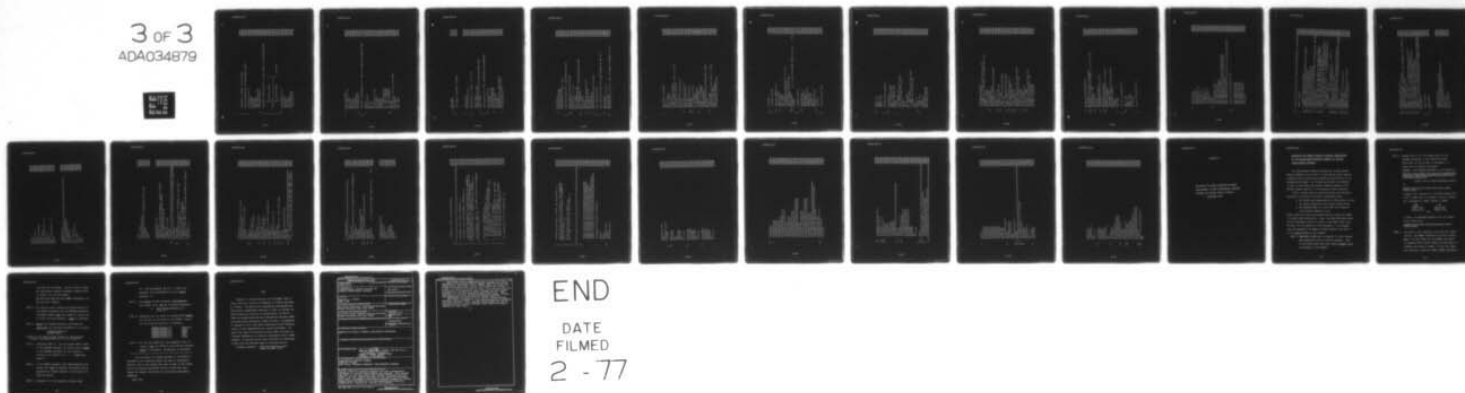
GE/EE/76D-38

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3 OF 3

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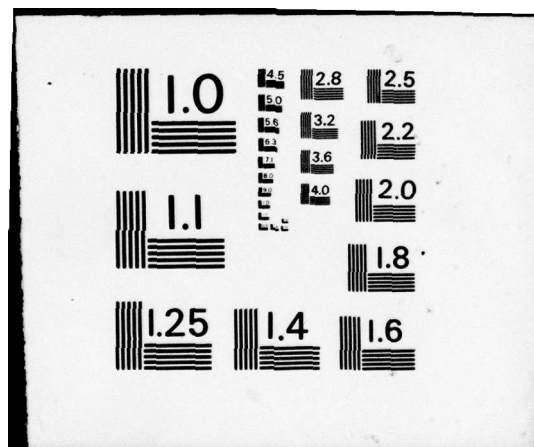
FILE



END

DATE
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2 - 77




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```

PROCEDURE TO HANDLE REPEATED ROOT
 MODIFY COEFFICIENTS OF NON-REPEATED ROOTS
 IF (L.EQ.0) GO TO 40
 DO 38 N=1,L
 AC=G-C(N)
 BD=H-D(N)
 CALL POLAR
 E(N)=E(N)/FACTR**M
 F(N)=F(N)-FACT**M
 GENERATE COEFFICIENT OF THE M*TH POWER OF THE REPEATED ROOT
 K
 TT (S+A(I)+JB(I))
 I=1
 C(M) =
 L
 TT (S+C(J)+JD(J))
 J=1
 S=-(G+JH)
 IF (K.EQ.0) GO TO 44
 DO 42 I=1,K
 AC=A(I)-G
 BD=B(I)-H
 CALL POLAR
 P(M)=P(M)*FACTR
 Q(M)=Q(M)+FACT

033100
033110
033120
033130

P(N)=FACTR
Q(N)=FACT
END PARTIAL FRACTION EXPANSION

54
C

033140
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033160
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033350

WRITE(6,200)
IF(L.EQ.0)GO TO 60
REDUCE ANGLES TO RANGE -PI TO +PI
DO 58 J=1,L
TEMP = AMOD(F(J),PI2)
IF(ABS(TEMP).GT. PI) TEMP=TEMP-SIGN(PI2,TEMP)
F(J) = TEMP
PRINT ROOTS WITH THEIR COEFFICIENTS (RECTANGULAR)
IF(M.EQ.0)GO TO 66
DO 62 N=1,M
A(N)=P(N)*COS(Q(N))
B(N)=P(N)*SIN(Q(N))
DO 64 NAA=1,M
N=M+1-NAA
IF(ABS(B(N)).LE..0001) B(N)=0
WRITE(6,203)G,H,N,A(N),B(N)
IF(L.EQ.0)GO TO 70

58
C
C
C
50
C
C
52
C
64


```

56 DO 68 N=1,L
   A(N)=E(N)*COS(F(N))
   B(N)=E(N)*SIN(F(N))
   IF (ABS(R(N)).LE..0001) B(N)=0
C   PRINT ROOTS WITH THEIR COEFFICIENTS (POLAR)
C
58 WRITE(6,204)C(N),D(N),A(N),B(N)
70 WRITE(6,201)
   IF (M.EQ. 0) GO TO 76
   DO 72 J=1,M
     TEMP = AMOD(Q(J),PI2)
     IF (ABS(TEMP).GT. PI) TEMP=TEMP-SIGN(PI2,TEMP)
     A(J) = TEMP*DEGRE
     DO 74 JA=1,M
       J=M+1-JA
       WRITE(6,202)J,H,J,P(J),A(J)
       IF (L.EQ.0) GO TO 80
     DO 78 N=1,L
       B(N)=F(N)*DEGRE
       WRITE(6,205)C(N),D(N),E(N),B(N)
C   TIME FUNCTION OUTPUT
C   THIS SECTION ALSO SETS UP BLANK COMMON FOR USE BY FT
C
30 WRITE(7,228)
   IF (M.EQ. 0) GO TO 88
   REAL REP ROOT
   MULTIPLICATION BY ONE IS USED TO CHANGE A POSSIBLE -0 TO 0

```

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```

C
FOR PRINTING PURPOSES
NX=1
XR = 1.*(-G)
DO 86 JX=1,M
JY=M+1-JX
Z(JY) = P(JY)/FTOR(JY)
IF (ABS(A(JY)) .GE. 170.) Z(JY) = -Z(JY)
IF (JY .LE. 2) GO TO 82
JY = JY - 1
WRITE(7,229) Z(JY+1),JY,XR
GO TO 86
32 IF (JY .EQ. 1) GO TO 84
WRITE(7,237)Z(2),XR
GO TO 85
34 WRITE(7,230)Z(1),XR
35 CONTINUE
36 IF (L.EQ.0) GO TO 96
DO 94 NR=1,L
IF (D(NR))90,92,94
30 CR(NR)=2.*E(NR)
EC(NR) = 1.*(-C(NR))
OM(NR) = 1.*(-D(NR))
FE(NR)=3(NR)+90.
WRITE(7,231)CR(NR),EC(NR),OM(NR),FE(NR)
GO TO 94
32 Y(NR) = E(NR)
IF (ABS(B(NR)) .GE. 170.) Y(NR) = -E(NR)
W(NR) = 1.*(-C(NR))
WRITE(7,230)Y(NR),W(NR)
IF (C(NR).EQ.0.)FIN=FIN+Y(NR)

```

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```

34 CONTINUE
C
C OPTIONS PORTIONS
C
35 IF (TELL) WRITE(7,227)
TELL = .FALSE.
38 WRITE(7,250)
READ *,FNIX
NIX = FNIX
IF ((NIX.LT.0.) .OR. NIX.GT.5) GO TO 38
IF (NIX.EQ.0.) GO TO 100
GO TO (102,106,145,148,1) NIX
100 WRITE(7,3000)
3000 FORMAT("//"
C
C TABULAR LISTING
C
102 WRITE(7,250)
READ *,T,DUR,DT
N=DUR/DT+1.
IF (N.GT.200) N=200
WRITE(6,248)
DO 104 I=1,N
FU=FT(T)
WRITE(6,235) T,FU
104 T=T+DT
GO TO 95
C
C SET UP FOR ITY PLOT
C

```

```

C 106      NTOP = 50
          NFILE = 7
          NLINE = 61
          BIASL = 50.
C
C          PRINTED PLOT GENERATOR
C
C 108      WRITE(7,234)
          READ *,T,OUR,DT,BIAS
          BIASP = BIAS + 1.5
          RECORD ORIGINAL TIME
          TORG=T
          N = (OUR/DT) + 1.
          LIMIT NUMBER OF POINTS PLOTTED
          IF (N.GT. NTOP) N = NTOP
          FMAX=0.
          TP=0.
          DO 110 I=1,N
            FU = ABS(FT(I))
            TP WILL BE TIME TO THE PEAK VALUE
            IF(FMAX .GE. FU) GO TO 110.
            TP = T
            FMAX = FU
            T=T+DT
            RESET TIME
            T=TORG
            SGNE=FT(TP)
            WRITE(NFILE,245)FIN
            WRITE(NFILE,246)TP
          110
C

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```

C
WRITE(NFILE,249)SGNE
IF ORIGIN IS ON PAGE MARK IT WITH A ZERO
IF(BIASP.LT. 1 .OR. BIAS.GT. BIASL) GO TO 114
ONPAGE = .TRUE.
DO 112 J=1,NLINE
  TLINE(J)=BLANK
  TLINE(BIASP)=IZERO
  WRITE(NFILE,240) (TLINE(J),J=1,NLINE)
  GO TO 122
112
114 ONPAGE = .FALSE.
IF(SGNE) 115,116,118
115 FLOW = -FMAX
FHIGH = (BIASL-BIAS)*FMAX/BIAS
GO TO 120
118 FLOW = -BIAS*FMAX/(BIASL-BIAS)
FHIGH = FMAX
120 WRITE(NFILE,295)FLOW,FHIGH
  MAKE Y AXIS WITH DOTS
122 DO 124 J=1,NLINE
  124 TLINE(J)=DOT
C
WRITE(NFILE,240) (TLINE(J),J=1,NLINE)
  COMPUTE THE MAX AT THE PEAK
DO 126 J=1,NLINE
  126 TLINE(J)=BLANK
DO 128 J=1,NLINE,10
  128 TLINE(J) = COLON
C
  PUT DOT ALONG THE X AXIS IF WE CAN
  IF(ONPAGE) TLINE(BIASP) = DOT
  IF(SGNE) 130,130,132
  IF(SGNE) 130,130,132

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130 NFINAL=FIN/FMAX*BIAS+BIASP
GO TO 134
132 NFINAL=FIN/FMAX*(BIASL-BIAS)+BIASP
134 IF(NFINAL.GT. NLINE .OR. NFINAL .LT. 1) GO TO 136
TLINE(NFINAL) = DOT
136 DO 144 I=1,N
FU=FT(T)
IF(SGNE) 140,140,138
138 NFU=FU/FMAX*(BIASL-BIAS)+BIASP
GO TO 142
140 NFU=FU/FMAX*BIAS+BIASP
142 IF(NFU.GT.NLINE.OR.NFU.LT.1) NFU=102
NTEMP = TLINE(NFU)
TLINE(NFU)=CROSS
WRITE(NFILE,240)(TLINE(J),J=1,NLINE)
TLINE(NFU) = NTEMP
T=T+DT
144 CONTINUE
GO TO 96

C
C
C SET UP FOR PRINTER PLOT

146 NTOP = 200
NFILE = 8
NLINE = 101
BIASL = 100.
GO TO 108

C
C
C SET UP FOR CALCOMP PLOT

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035150

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148 WRITE(7,285)
    READ *,T,DUR
    WRITE(7,285)
    READ(5,310) TITLE
    WRITE(7,275)
    READ *,FLET
    LETTERS = FLET
    DT=DUR/500.
    DO 150 J=1,501
      Y1(J)=FT(T)
      X(J)=T
150   T=T+DT
      CALL PLOT(0,-3,-3)
      CALL PLOT(0,3,-3)
      CALL SCALE(X,7,501,1)
      CALL SCALE(Y1,5,501,1)
      CALL AXIS(0,0,4HF(T),4,5,90.,Y1(502),Y1(503))
      CALL AXIS(0,0,7HT (SEC),-7,7,0,X(502),X(503))
      CALL LINE(X,Y1,501,1,0,0)
      CALL SYMBOL(7,-LETTERS*.125)*.5,5,30,.125,TITLE,0,LETTERS)
      C
      C
      C
      DRAW 6" X 9" BOX AROUND PLOT
      CALL PLOT(-.5,-.5,3)
      CALL PLOT(7.5,-.5,2)
      CALL PLOT(7.5,5.5,2)
      CALL PLOT(-.5,5.5,2)
      CALL PLOT(-.5,-.5,2)
      CALL PLOT(10.,0,-3)
      GO TO 96

```

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```

200 FORMAT (" ", 12X, "ROOT", 15X, "POWER", 15X, "COEFFICIENT" / "0 REAL", 12X, 035450
C 035470
C 035480
C 035490
C 035500
C 035510
C 035520
C 035530
C 035540
C 035550
C 035550
C 035570
C 035580
C 035590
C 035600
C 035610
C 035620
C 035630
C 035640
C 035650
C 035660
C 035670
C 035680
C 035690
C 035700
C 035710
C 035720
C 035730
C 035740
C 035750

+ "IMAG", 23X, "REAL", 14X, "IMAG")
201 FORMAT ("0 REAL", 12X, "IMAG", 21X, "MAGNITUDE", 10X, "ANGLE")
202 FORMAT (G12.5, G15.5, I9, G19.5, F14.3)
203 FORMAT (G12.5, G15.5, I9, G19.5, F17.5)
204 FORMAT (G12.5, G15.5, 8X, "1", G19.5, G17.5)
205 FORMAT (G12.5, G15.5, 8X, "1", G19.5, F14.3)
223 FORMAT (" TYPE NO. OF ZEROS, POLES, POWER OF REPEATED ROOT, AND NUMERATOR CONSTANT.")
224 FORMAT (" TYPE REAL AND IMAG PARTS OF NUMERATOR FACTOR.")
225 FORMAT (" TYPE REAL AND IMAG PARTS OF DENOMINATOR FACTOR.")
226 FORMAT (" TYPE ONLY REAL PART OF REPEATED ROOT.")
227 FORMAT (" CALCULATIONS COMPLETE" / " FOR TABULAR LISTING TYPE 1" /
+ " FOR TELETYPE PLOT TYPE 2" / " FOR PRINTER PLOT TYPE 3" /
+ " FOR CALCOMP PLOT TYPE 4" / " FOR ANOTHER PROBLEM TYPE 5" /
+ " TO TERMINATE TYPE 0")
228 FORMAT (" THE TIME FUNCTION IS" / " F(T) = ")
229 FORMAT (G19.5, "T", "I2, " EXP("G11.5, "T")")
230 FORMAT (G19.5, "EXP("G11.5, "T")")
231 FORMAT (G19.5, "EXP("G11.5, "T) SIN("G11.5, "T", "F8.3, "T")")
234 FORMAT (" TYPE INITIAL TIME, PLOT DURATION, DELTA TIME, AND ORIGINATOR BIAS.")
235 FORMAT (1X, G15.8)
237 FORMAT (G19.5, "T EXP("G11.5, "T")")
240 FORMAT (1X, 101A1)
245 FORMAT (" ", 31X, "FINAL VALUE =", G15.8)
246 FORMAT (31X, "TP =", G13.5)

```



```

243 FORMAT(8X,"T",15X,"=(T)")
249 FORMAT(32X,"PEAK VALUE =",G15.8)
250 FORMAT(" TYPE INITIAL TIME, LISTING TIME DURATION, DELTA TIME.")
255 FORMAT(" CONJUGATE ASSUMED")
260 FORMAT(" TYPE OPTION")
265 FORMAT(" TYPE TITLE - 30 CHARACTERS MAX"/".",5(9X,""),")
275 FORMAT(" TYPE NO. OF CHARACTERS, INCL SPACES.")
280 FORMAT(" ILLEGAL INPT FOR NUMBER OF ROOTS OR POLES.")
285 FORMAT(" TYPE INITIAL TIME, PLOT DURATION.")
295 FORMAT(" GRAPH LIMITS ARE",G14.7," TO",G14.7)
300 FORMAT("//" "*****START OF PROGRAM PARTL*****")
+*****+
C INPUT FORMATS
C
C
310 FORMAT(5A10)
END

SUBROUTINE POLAR
COMMON /POLARC/ AC,BD,FACT,FACTR
DATA PI/3.1415926535/,HALFPI/1.5707963285/
FACTR = SQRT(AC**2 + BD**2)
IF(AC) 6,1,5
IF(BD) 2,3,4
FACT = -HALFPI
RETURN
1
2

```


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036110
036120
036130
036140
036150

```

3 FACT = 0
  RETURN
4 FACT = HALFPI
  RETURN
5 FACT = ATAN(RO/AC)
  RETURN
6 IF (RD) 7,3,3
7 FACT = ATAN(RO/AC) - PI
  RETURN
8 FACT = -PI
  RETURN
9 FACT = ATAN(RO/AC) + PI
  RETURN
END

```

036150
036170
036180
036190
036200
036210
036220
036230
036240
036250
036260
036270

```

FUNCTION FT(T)
COMMON Z(12),XR,NXX,Y(24),W(24),CR(24),EC(24),OM(24),FE(24),L
RAD = 3.1415926535/180.
IF(NXX,EQ,0) GO TO 2
EX=EXP(XR*T)
F1 = 0
DO 1 I=1,12
F1 = F1 + Z(I)*EX
EX = EX*T
GO TO 3
F1=0.
F2=0.
1
2
3

```

036280
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036300
036310
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036330
036340

```
F3=0.
00 4      I=1,L
F2=F2+Y(I)*EXP(W(I)*T)
F3=F3+CR(I)*EXP(EC(I)*T)*SIN(OM(I)*T+FE(I)*RAD)
FI=F1+F2+F3
RETURN
END
```

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036370
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```
OVERLAY(COPOSD,4,0)
PROGRAM POLY
ROOTS OF A NTH DEGREE POLYNOMIAL (MULLER'S METHOD)
COMMON R2,RI,A(39),DA(99),DRR(99),DRI(39)
DOUBLE PRECISION DA,DRR,DRI
COMPLEX CR
EQUIVALENCE (CR,RR)
PRINT 890
FORMAT(//) "=====START OF PROGRAM 'POLY'====="
+*****+
WRITE(7,4)
FORMAT("0TYPE N, DEGREE OF POLYNOMIAL, ON 1ST LINE, "
+"OR ENTER '0' TO STOP.")
-* THEN TYPE N+1 REAL COEFFICIENTS *
-"(HIGHEST DEGREE COEFF. FIRST),"
- WITH UP TO 80 CHAR. PER LINE, NUMBERS SEPARATED BY COMMAS.")
WRITE(7,3)
FORMAT("0? N= ")
```

```

50 READ(5,*) N
45 IF(N.LE.0.OR.EOF(5).NE.0) GO TO 500
5 IF(N.LT.99) GO TO 50
WRITE(7,*) "N > 99. TRY AGAIN"
GO TO 40
M=N+1
WRITE(7,5)
FORMAT(" ? A(I)= ")
105 READ(5,*) (A(L),L=1,M)
AMAX=0.
WRITE(7,105)
FORMAT(*0 I *5X*A(I)*)
DO 101 L=1,M
110 WRITE(7,110) L,A(L)
FORMAT(1H I2,2X,G15.8)
DA(L)=A(L)
101 IF(ABS(A(L)).GT.AMAX) AMAX=ABS(A(L))
CONTINUE
DO 220 M1=1,M
220 IF(A(M1).NE.0.) GO TO 225
CONTINUE
WRITE(7,230)
230 FORMAT(" ERROR...ALL COEFF'S ARE ZERO")
GO TO 40
NX=M-N1
CALL DMULR(DA(N1),NX,DPR,DPI)
PRINT 100+
100+ FORMAT("//" *****
+ "/" PLEASE COPY DOWN THE REAL AND IMAGINARY PARTS (THAT)/
+ " WILL BE SHOWN) IN ROOT AND FACTOR FORM: I.E., ROOT...S=-2;"/

```

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```

300  +* FACTOR...S+2."//
      +* *****
      +*//)
      WRITE(7,300)
      FORMAT(*0 I *2X*REAL:ROOT(I)* 4X*IMAG:ROOT(I)* 4X*RESIDUAL*)
      DO 250 I=1,NX
      RR=ORR(I)
      RI=ORI(I)
      ERR=RESID(A(N1),NX,CR)/AMAX
      WRITE(7,310) I,CR,ERR
      FORMAT(1H I2,2X,315.8,1X,315.8,1X,1PE8.1)
      GO TO 40
      CONTINUE
      PRINT 501
      FORMAT(//)"
      END
      *****END OF PROGRAM 'POLY'*****
      "///)

```

```

      FUNCTION RESID(A,N,X)
      DIMENSION A(1)
      COMPLEX X,C
      C=A(1)
      DO 1 I=1,N
      C=C*X+A(I+1)
      RESID=CABS(C)
      RETURN
      END

```



```

037090 SUBROUTINE DMULR (COE,N1,ROOTR,ROOTI)
037100
037110 *****
037120
037130 POLYNOMIAL ROOT FINDER SUBROUTINE ....
037140
037150 ITERATIVE METHOD FOR POLYNOMIAL EQUATIONS ....
037160
037170
037180 THIS METHOD APPROXIMATES THE FUNCTION F(Z) BY A QUADRATIC
037190 WHICH MAY, IN GENERAL, HAVE COMPLEX COEFFICIENTS AND DOES NOT
037200 REQUIRE A KNOWLEDGE OF THE DERIVATIVE OF F(Z) THOUGH
037210 THE FUNCTION F(Z) MUST BE EVALUATED ONCE PER ITERATION ....
037220
037230 THIS SUBROUTINE FINDS REAL AND COMPLEX ROOTS OF A POLYNOMIAL
037240 WITH REAL COEFFICIENTS ....
037250
037260
037270 USE OF MULLER SUBROUTINE ....
037280 1. CALL DMULR (COE,N1,ROOTR,ROOTI) ....
037290 2. COE IS THE TAG OF THE ARRAY OF COEFFICIENTS.
037300 THE COEFFICIENTS MUST BE ORDERED FROM HIGHEST DEGREE
037310 TO LOWEST DEGREE.
037320 3. N1 IS DEGREE OF THE POLYNOMIAL.
037330 4. ROOTR IS THE TAG OF THE ARRAY WHERE THE REAL PARTS
037340 OF THE COMPLEX ROOTS ARE STORED.
037350 5. ROOTI IS THE TAG OF THE ARRAY WHERE THE IMAGINARY
037360 PARTS OF THE COMPLEX ROOTS ARE STORED ....
037370
037380 ALL ARITHMETIC IS IN THE COMPLEX MODE ....

```

```
C THEREFORE UNDER-FLOW IS NORMA- FOR REAL ROOTS ....
C
C MULTIPLE ROOTS DECREASES ACCURACY OF THIS SUBROUTINE .
C WHEN MULTIPLICITY IS FOUR THE ACCURACY DECREASES TO
C ABOUT TWO PLACES ....
C
C DEGREE SQUARED DIVIDED BY TWENTY ....
C FOR DEGREE ELEVEN IT TAKES SIX SECONDS ....
C
C *****
C 037490
C 037500 *****
C 037510
C 037520
C 037530
C 037540
C 037550
C 037560
C 037570
C 037580
C 037590
C 037600
C 037610
C 037620
C 037630
C 037640
C 037650
C 037660
C 037670
C 037680
C *****
C DOUBLE PRECISION ROOTR,ROOTI,AXR,AXI,ALP1R,ALP1I,TEM
C DOUBLE PRECISION BET1R,BET1I,ALP2R,ALP2I,BET2R,BET2I
C DOUBLE PRECISION TEM1,TEM2,ALP3R,ALP3I,BET3R,BET3I
C DOUBLE PRECISION ALP4R,ALP4I,TEM1,TEM2,HELL,BELL
C DOUBLE PRECISION TE1,TE2,TE3,TE4,TE5,TE6,TE7,TE8,TE9,TE10
C DOUBLE PRECISION TE11,TE12,TE13,TE14,TE15,TE16,DE15,DE16,COE
C
C DIMENSION COE(1),ROOTR(1),ROOTI(1)
C
C N2=N1+1
C N4=0
C I=N1+1
C IF(COE(I))9,7,9
C N4=N4+1
C ROOTR(N4)=0.000
```

037690
037700
037710
037720
037730
037740
037750
037760
037770
037780
037790
037800
037810
037820
037830
037840
037850
037860
037870
037880
037890
037900
037910
037920
037930
037940
037950
037960
037970
037980

```

ROOTI(N4)=0.0D0
I=I-1
IF (N4-N1)19,37,19
CONTINUE
          AXR=0.8D0
          AXI=0.0D0
          L=1
          N3=1
          ALP1R=AXR
          ALP1I=AXI
          M=1
          GO TO 99
          BET1R=TEMP
          BET1I=TEMP
          AXR=0.85D0
          ALP2R=AXR
          ALP2I=AXI
          M=2
          GO TO 99
          BET2R=TEMP
          BET2I=TEMP
          AXR=0.9D0
          ALP3R=AXR
          ALP3I=AXI
          M=3
          GO TO 99

```

9 C 10 C 11 C 12 C


```

13      BET3R=TE4R
      BET3I=TEMI
14      TE1=ALP1R-ALP3R
      TE2=ALP1I-ALP3I
      TE5=ALP3R-ALP2R
      TE6=ALP3I-ALP2I
      TEM=TE5*TE5+TE6*TE6
      TE3=(TE1*TE5+TE2*TE6)/TEM
      TE4=(TE2*TE5-TE1*TE6)/TEM
      TE7=TE3+1.000
      TE9=TE3*TE3-TE4*TE4
      TE10=2.000*TE3*TE4
      DE15=TE7*BET3R-TE4*BET3I
      DE16=TE7*BET3I+TE4*BET3R
      TE11=TE3*BET2R-TE4*BET2I+3ET1R-DE15
      TE12=TE3*BET2I+TE4*BET2R+BET1I-DE16
      TE7=TE9-1.000
      TE1=TE9*BET2R-TE10*BET2I
      TE2=TE9*BET2I+TE10*BET2R
      TE13=TE1-BET1R-TE7*BET3R+TE10*BET3I
      TE14=TE2-BET1I-TE7*BET3I-TE10*BET3R
      TE15=DE15*TE3-DE16*TE4
      TE16=DE15*TE4+DE16*TE3
      TE1=TE13*TE13-TE14*TE14-4.000*(TE11*TE15-TE12*TE16)
      TE2=2.000*TE13*TE14-4.000*(TE12*TE15+TE11*TE16)
      TEM=DSORT(TE1*TE1+TE2*TE2)
      IF (TE1)113,113,112
      TE4=DSORT(0.500*(TE4-TE1))
      TE3=0.500*TE2/TE4
      GO TO 111
113

```

```

037990
038000
038010
038020
038030
038040
038050
038060
038070
038080
038090
038100
038110
038120
038130
038140
038150
038160
038170
038180
038190
038200
038210
038220
038230
038240
038250
038260
038270
038280

```



```

C
112 TE3=DSORT(0.500*(TE4+TE1))
    IF (TE2)110,200,200
110 TE3=-TE3
200 TE4=0.500*TE2/TE3
111 TE7=TE13+TE3
    TE8=TE14+TE4
    TE9=TE13-TE3
    TE10=TE14-TE4
    TE1=2.000*TE15
    TE2=2.000*TE16
    IF (TE7*TE7+TE8*TE8-TE9*TE9-TE10*TE10)204,204,205
204 TE7=TE9
    TE8=TE10
205 TE9=TE7*TE7+TE8*TE8
    TE3=(TE1*TE7+TE2*TE8)/TE4
    TE4=(TE2*TE7-TE1*TE8)/TE4
    AXR=ALP3R+TE3*TE5-TE4*TE5
    AXI=ALP3I+TE3*TE6+TE4*TE5
    ALP4R=AXR
    ALP4I=AXI
    M=4
    GO TO 99

C
15 N5=1
C*****
33 IF (DABS(HELL)+DABS(BELL)-1.00-20)19,18,16
15 TE7=DABS(ALP3R-AXR)+DABS(ALP3I-AXI)
    IF (TE7/(DABS(AXR)+DABS(AXI))-1.00-7)18,19,17
C*****
038290
038300
038310
038320
038330
038340
038350
038360
038370
038380
038390
038400
038410
038420
038430
038440
038450
038460
038470
038480
038490
038500
038510
038520
038530
038540
038550
038560
038570
038580

```

```

17  N3=N3+1
    ALP1R=ALP2R
    ALP1I=ALP2I
    ALP2R=ALP3R
    ALP2I=ALP3I
    ALP3R=ALP4R
    ALP3I=ALP4I
    BET1R=BET2R
    BET1I=BET2I
    BET2R=BET3R
    BET2I=BET3I
    BET3R=TEMR
    BET3I=TEMI
    IF (N3-100) 14, 18, 19
19  N4=N4+1
    ROOTR(N4)=ALP4R
    ROOTI(N4)=ALP4I
    N3=0
    IF (N4-N1) 30, 37, 37
37  RETURN
C*****
30  IF (OARS(ROOTI(N4))-1.07-5) 10, 10, 31
31  GO TO (32, 10), L
32  AXR=ALP1R
    AXI=-ALP1I
    ALP1I=-ALP1I
    M=5
    GO TO 99
33  BET1R=TEMR
    BET1I=TEMI

```

038590
038600
038610
038620
038630
038640
038650
038660
038670
038680
038690
038700
038710
038720
038730
038740
038750
038760
038770
038780
038790
038800
038810
038820
038830
038840
038850
038860
038870
038880

AXR=ALP2R	038890
AXI=-ALP2I	038900
ALP2I=-ALP2I	038910
M=6	038920
GO TO 99	038930
	038940
BET2R=TEM2	038950
BET2I=TEMI	038960
AXR=ALP3R	038970
AXI=-ALP3I	038980
ALP3I=-ALP3I	038990
L=2	039000
M=3	039010
TEM2=COE(1)	039020
TEMI=0.000	039030
DO 100 I=1,N1	039040
TE1=TEM2*AXR-TEMI*AXI	039050
TEMI=TEMI*AX2+TEM2*AXI	039060
TEM2=TE1+COE(I+1)	039070
HELL=TEM2	039080
BELL=TEMI	039090
IF (N4) 102,103,102	039100
DO 101 I=1,N4	039110
TEM1=AXR-ROOIR(I)	039120
TEM2=AXI-ROOII(I)	039130
TE1=TEM1*TEM1+TEM2*TEM2	039140
TE2=(TEM2*TEM1+TEMI*TEM2)/TE1	039150
TEMI=(TEMI*TEM1-TEM2*TEM2)/TE1	039160
TEM2=TE2	039170
GO TO (11,12,13,15,33,34),M	039180
END	

APPENDIX D

PROCEDURE FOR ADDING COMPUTER PROGRAMS
(ALGORITHMS) TO THE CONSOLIDATED COMPUTER
PROGRAM FOR CONTROL DESIGN (CCPCSD)
(DECEMBER 1976)

Procedure for Adding Computer Programs (Algorithms)
to the Consolidated Computer Program for Control
System Design (CCPCSD)

The Consolidated Computer Program for Control System Design (CCPCSD) is structured to allow adding other computer programs without causing any substantial modification to the programs being added. The following procedure is prepared to help an individual add another computer program to the CCPCSD. Please read all of the procedure before starting.

(NOTE: Caution must be exercised before the following procedure is started as two major limitations exist.

- a. The CCPCSD uses approximately 25,000₈ words of core; the added program must not exceed 25,000₈ words.
- b. The maximum amount of files that can be used at the intercom terminal is ten.

Hence, make sure that your program does not cause the CCPCSD to exceed these limitations. Also, the steps mentioned below do not necessarily have to be done in the order given. And, further, for the purpose of this procedure, it is assumed that the program to be added is called "PROJX," and that it is the fifth program in the CCPCSD.)

STEP 1. IMPORTANT: PROJX must be capable of fully independent operation from an intercom terminal. (All of the errors must have been removed before adding the program to the CCPCSD.)

STEP 2. Compare all of the file names listed in the PROGRAM statements of the CCPCSD and PROJX. PROJX must now be altered, if necessary, to agree with the CCPCSD file names.

EXAMPLE: The PROGRAM statement for the CCPCSD is:

```
PROGRAM CCPCSD(INPUT=100B,OUTPUT=100B,ANSWER,PLOT,
CFILE,PLOT,TAPE5=INPUT,TAPE6=ANSWER,TAPE7=OUTPUT,
TAPE8=PLOT,TAPE9=100B).
```

Assume that the PROJX PROGRAM statement is:

```
PROGRAM PROJX(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE1=INPUT,TAPE2=
OUTPUT,COUNT).
```

a. All of the statements in the PROJX program that refer to TAPE1 must be changed to refer to TAPE5; and, consequently, TAPE2 changed to TAPE7.

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
READ(1,200)	READ(5,200)
WRITE(2,210)	WRITE(7,210)
ETC.	

b. Make a new PROGRAM statement with the CCPCSD files corrections:

```
PROGRAM PROJX(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE5=INPUT,TAPE7=
OUTPUT,COUNT).
```

STEP 3. This step is very important, and could get rather tedious. If COMMON statements are used in PROJX, all of the file names for the COMMON statements in programs ROOTL, PARTL, FREQR, and POLY must be compared with those in PROJX. If any file names are identical, modify the PROJX COMMON statements

by using new file names. (Do not forget to make the appropriate changes throughout program PROJX to reflect the new file names.)

If PROJX does not have any COMMON statements, you may proceed to STEP 4.

STEP 4. Now that you have finished the modifications for the COMMON statements and the PROGRAM statements throughout PROJX, test the program to insure that it still functions properly. Debug, if necessary.

STEP 5. Remove the PROGRAM statement from PROJX and substitute the following statements in its place:

```
OVERLAY(CCPCSD,5,0)
PROGRAM PROJX
```

Now you are ready to make changes to the executive overlay (Overlay(CCPCSD,0,0)) of the CCPCSD.

STEP 6. (Reference STEP 2) - The file named COUNT, shown in the PROGRAM statement for PROJX, must be added to the PROGRAM statement for the executive overlay of the CCPCSD (i.e., ". . .TAPE9=100B, COUNT)").

STEP 7. To the FORMAT statement 1005 (approximately line number 730), add the symbolic name PROJX, and an explanation of PROJX (similar to those given for ROOTL and PARTL).

STEP 8. Statement 18 of the executive overlay reads

"18 IF(J.EQ.5HPARTL) GO TO 9." Insert the statement "IF(J.EQ.5HPROJX) GO TO 21" after statement 18.

STEP 9. Just before the END statement (approximately line number 1110), add the following statements:

```
21 CALL OVERLAY(CCPCSD,5,0,0)
    GO TO 10
```

STEP 10. Physically put the cards for program PROJX behind (at the end) of the cards in the CCPCSD. Hence, the new structure would be (in general):

OVERLAY(CCPCSD,0,0)	Executive
OVERLAY(CCPCSD,1,0)	ROOTL
OVERLAY(CCPCSD,2,0)	FREQR
OVERLAY(CCPCSD,3,0)	PARTL
OVERLAY(CCPCSD,4,0)	POLY
OVERLAY(CCPCSD,5,0)	PROJX

STEP 11. Put the new CCPCSD into the permanent files, or library. Test the CCPCSD at the intercom terminal. Debug, if necessary. Re-catalog, if necessary.

* * * * *

This procedure for adding programs to the CCPCSD is developed to be relatively simple and easy to understand. However, some of the changes that must be made to the CCPCSD and to the program being added should be made with care. Typing the changes incorrectly can cause many unnecessary headaches.

Good luck.

VITA

Frederic L. O'Brien was born on 20 November 1943 in Ilion, New York, the son of Frederick B. O'Brien and Helen M. O'Brien. Six Months after graduating from Zephyrhills High School, Zephyrhills, Florida, in 1961, he entered the United States Air Force as an Airman Basic. In 1967 he began the Airman Education and Commissioning Program (AECPP) at Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona. He graduated in January of 1971, and, after completing Officer Training School, he was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant. He spent four years at Griffiss Air Force Base, New York, as a Project Engineer for a Rome Air Development Center (RADC) program. He entered the Air Force Institute of Technology in May 1975 with fourteen years of military service.

Permanent Address: 4299 West Humphrey Street
Tampa, Florida 33614

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→ The CCPCSD contains ~~four~~ previously written ~~Air Force~~ → A.F. Institute of Technology (AFIT) computer programs for control system design algorithms (ROOTL, FREQR, PARTL, and POLY) and a lead-in program which controls the overall flow of the CCPCSD. An overlay structure is used. The structure consists principally of an executive (main) overlay and four primary overlays (one for each subprogram mentioned above). Each subprogram is modified towards standardizing inputs, termination procedures, and data structure (where feasible).

The CCPCSD is developed to be used by control systems engineers and/or students. A user-oriented approach permeates the entire program. This computer-aided design tool can be operated from an intercom terminal, where operator-computer interaction takes place.

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